

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 9.
WHOLE NUMBER 165.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

THE REMINGTON BREECH-LOADER.

IN pursuance of our plan of giving illustrations of the more approved systems of breech-loaders, we publish herewith cuts illustrative of the lock of the Remington system of gun, so called because invented and manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, of Ilion, New York. At the commencement of the late war, the Sharp carbine and rifle were very highly thought of, and, consequently, large numbers of these arms were used by the Government. The Sharp rifle may then be taken as the representative of the *sliding* system to which it belongs. This system is so called from the manner in which the breech-pin moves in opening the breech of the piece.

We have, in a previous paper, spoken of metallic cartridges, and shown their superiority over guns in which it is necessary to use the ordinary percussion cap, as the Sharp carbine does. But before the introduction of the metallic cartridge it was found that exposure to the air and moisture so increased the friction of guns belonging to the sliding system as to render them useless until the surfaces coming in contact with each other could be properly lubricated and cleaned.

To obviate this difficulty, a new or rotative system was introduced, of which the Spencer was the first prominent example. The rotative system—so called from the fact that the breech block revolves on an axis in order to open the end of the barrel, instead of sliding, as in the other method—rapidly rose in favor, and many guns were made adopting this system in one form or another. The Remington breech-loader, which is illustrated in the annexed diagrams, and which belongs to the rotative class, is undoubtedly, one of the best systems of breech-loading before the public. The Remington rifle has been in use for a long time, although the diagrams we now give present it with its latest modifications. The gun as it now stands is a decided improvement on the original one, although that was received with some favor. In the new piece the parts have been materially strengthened, and the cut in which the hammer worked in the original lock has disappeared, which is a great advantage, as, unless a lock is hermetically sealed, dirt will work in and clog its action. The axis of the hammer is at present much in rear of its position in the original piece, and the locking arrangement has been materially strengthened. It will be seen, then, that the present Remington is much better than the first one presented, which, as we have said, was conceded to have just claims on the attention of the public.

In Fig. 1, we show the lock of the Remington gun after it has been discharged, while in Fig. 2 we see the lock open and ready for loading. We may here remark that we were considerably surprised to see cuts representing this gun appear in the *Engineer* as the Berdan breech-loader, while it is an improved

form of the original Remington rifle, and not the Berdan gun at all. In the accompanying diagrams a portion of the lock-plate, A, has been removed, in order to show the working and mechanism of the lock. Its various parts are as follows: B, the breech block, which revolves on the axis pin, b. C the tumbler and hammer formed of one solid piece, revolving upon the axis pin, c. The spring immediately in rear of the tumbler working in it is the mainspring, the trigger and sear being in one, and operated by the sear spring. D is a friction lever moving on the pivot, d,

readily be adjusted, so as to cause a central or lateral explosion. When the gun is discharged, the force of the recoil is transmitted from B to C and its axis pin c. The Remington gun in its present improved form is one of the simplest breech-loaders now known, while at the same time it possesses sufficient strength. The mechanism of the lock is very ingenious, while the simplicity of its construction is a very strong point in its favor. It will, perhaps, be as well to notice here some of the objections which were urged to this arm in an article which recently appeared in one of the

daily papers. The first objection is, that unless the breech-block is kept thoroughly well oiled, the greatest difficulty is experienced in pulling it back with the fingers. This objection could with equal force be urged against the movements of the lock of any gun, as it is always necessary to keep the parts well oiled if they are to work smoothly and easily. The article, however, admits that this difficulty would in a great measure be overcome if the cartridge were greased. As it is customary to use greased cartridges in the majority of guns, this objection loses its force. The next objection is, that the extractor is too small,

and an instance is quoted, in which some difficulty was experienced in revolving the breech-block, so that when it was forced back it was found that the spur had merely cut through the metal. This, however, is not a valid objection, except as a proof that the cartridge was not of good metal, as in the greater portion, if not all, the American systems of breech-loaders, the extractor acts upon the flattened head

of the metallic case of the cartridge, and if this lacks the proper tenacity, the manufacturers of the cartridge and not the weapon itself are to blame. As the present improvements in the Remington gun have been only recently made, the tools which are found requisite for its manufacture must be prepared, which will take a number of months. On this account Messrs. REMINGTON & SONS have been unable to take a contract for fifty thousand of their arms for the Austrian Government, too little time being allowed them for manufacturing the guns required.

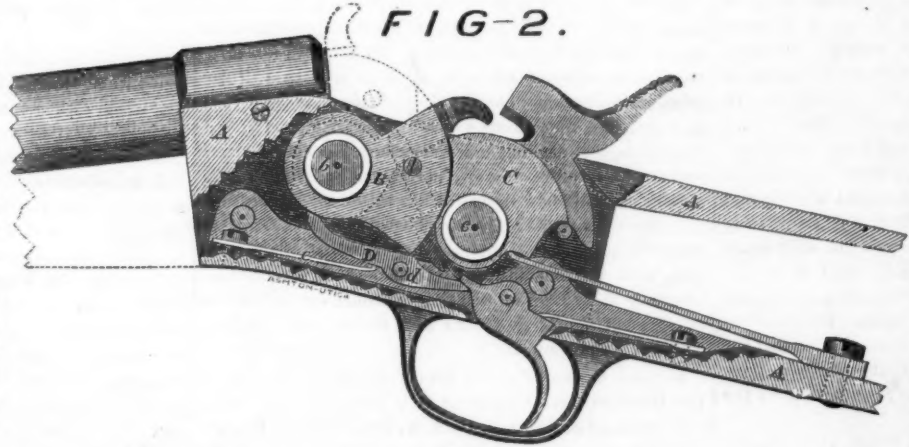
General LAIDLEY of the Ordnance Department has suggested a modification of the Remington gun, in which the breech can be opened when the hammer is at the safety notch, and at the same time modifying the extractor. This modification is known as the Laidley gun. Although the fact that it is necessary to bring the hammer to a full cock before the piece is loaded, may be viewed as an objection, we think the Remington rifle, as now modified, will compare favorably with any of the present systems of breech-loaders.

WE call the attention of discharged soldiers to a letter from General DARLING, found elsewhere.

FIG-1.



FIG-2.



right-hand corner of the breech-block, bring it back to its full extent. In the original Remington gun the extractor was a simple spur on the circumference of the smaller circle of the breech-block, in which it was firmly fixed. As the breech-block was revolved this spur was brought in contact with the flattened head of the cartridge, which was accordingly thrown out. In the present gun this extractor is somewhat modified, although it is not shown by the diagrams. The cartridge having been inserted, the breech-block is moved back to its place, and the friction lever, D, passing into the slot indicated in the breech-block, releases the sear, and the gun is ready to be fired. The cartridge is ignited by means of a plunger, which can

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

THE Post of Hilton Head, S. C., comprises the following Sea Islands: Hilton Head, St. Helena, Port Royal, Laidies, Parris, and the adjacent smaller islands. It is garrisoned by Company E, Sixth U. S. infantry, and Company H, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. C. T. Captain JOSEPH B. RIFE, Sixth U. S. infantry, the Post Commandant, has mounted a portion of his company and stationed it at Beaufort, S. C. The following is the roster of officers stationed at the Post: Captain JOSEPH B. RIFE, Sixth U. S. infantry, commanding; Captain CHARLES BARNARD, Acting Quartermaster, U. S. V., Depot Quartermaster; Captain J. C. RUNDLITT, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. colored troops, Provost Judge, Beaufort, S. C.; Brevet Major J. W. WILLIAMS, Assistant-Surgeon U. S. Army, Post Surgeon; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM CARROLL, Assistant-Surgeon U. S. V., Surgeon in charge Quarantine Hospital, Braddock's Point, S. C.; First Lieutenant O. W. COTTON, Veteran Reserve Corps, A. C. S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Provisional Judge, H. H.; Lieutenant J. S. POWERS, Veteran Reserve Corps, A. C. S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Provisional Judge, St. Helena; A. J. WAKEFIELD, Acting Assistant-Surgeon U. S. Army, F. Hospital, Beaufort, S. C.; WILLIAM DRAINE, Acting Assistant-Surgeon U. S. A, F. Hospital, Hilton Head; Second Lieutenant F. J. MANNING, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. colored troops, commanding Co. H, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. colored troops.

THE officers constituting the Soldiers' Monument Board, which was organized at Fort Monroe some fifteen months since, to solicit subscriptions and to obtain the necessary pecuniary aid for the purpose of establishing an appropriate cemetery upon the Peninsula, have nearly completed their labors in this praiseworthy cause. Miss D. L. DIX, who has taken a great interest in the cemetery, lately, in connection with Brevet Brigadier-General A. P. BLUNT, President, and Colonel JAMES CURRY, Treasurer of the Board, selected the site of the monument which is to be erected to commemorate the lives of the soldiers who fell during the Peninsular campaigns. The monument will be a beautiful obelisk of Quincy granite, about sixty feet in height, and will be completed in the course of a few months. The funds necessary for the purchase of the monument were contributed by benevolent persons in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities of the North. The cemetery is located about a mile and a-half from the Fortress, and is most beautifully shaded and symmetrically arranged. The bodies of soldiers it contains were gathered together from all the various burial places and battle-fields of the Peninsula, and number near 4,000.

COLONEL E. B. TAYLOR, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency, has, in a letter dated Omaha, Nebraska, September 28, 1866, transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a communication of Major-General W. F. CLOUD, a special agent appointed by the Governor of Kansas to investigate certain murders and other outrages committed against the citizens of Western Kansas during the past Spring and Summer. General CLOUD reports seven murders by the Indians in the month of May, apparently committed by Pawnees and Ottos. In the month of July a settlement upon White Rock River was visited by Pawnees, who plundered it and subjected a woman to ravishment. In August, Pawnees and Omahas, to the number of over eight hundred, visited a settlement upon a tributary of the Solomon River, and drove away the settlers, claiming the land as being part of their hunting ground. General CLOUD remarks that these oft-repeated outrages had caused a determination on the part of the citizens of the entire State to obtain justice and insure safety. The Superintendent is of the opinion that the Pawnees and Omahas are not the guilty parties in these reported outrages, which were probably committed by the Ottos.

THE commanding officers of the Ninth U. S. cavalry and the Thirty-ninth U. S. infantry have been authorized to detail an officer of their commands to recruit for their respective regiments from the enlisted men of the One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. colored infantry, and the commanding officer of that regiment has been directed to afford them every facility for so doing.

A COMMANDERY of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion U. S., has been recently formed in the State of Maine. Its organization was completed on the 29th ult., by the election of the following officers, viz: Commander, Major-General JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN; Senior Vice-Commander, Major-General FRANCIS FESSENDEN; Junior Vice-Commander, Brevet Brigadier-General CHAS. W. ROBERTS; Recorder, Colonel CHAS. B. MERRILL; Correspondent, Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES HAMLIN; Chancellor, Colonel JOHN

M. BROWN; Chaplain, Rev. URIAH BALKAM; Council, Brevet Major-General GEORGE F. SHERLEY, Brevet Major-General JOHN C. CALDWELL, Brigadier-General HENRY G. THOMAS, Brevet Brigadier-General H. M. PLAISTED, Brevet Brigadier-General J. P. CILLEY. This organization will be styled Commandery No. 1, State of Maine, M. O. L. L. U. S., and will have its headquarters in the city of Portland.

BREVET Brigadier-General CARLETON, commanding the District of New Mexico, on the 26th ult. issued the following order:

By direction of superior authority, the building of Fort Stevens, Colorado Territory, is stopped, and that post is hereby discontinued. Its garrison will be disposed of as follows: Company G, U. S. Third cavalry, will take post at Fort Garland, C. T. Companies F and H, Fifty-seventh regiment of the United States colored troops, will be held in readiness to march with the regiment to which they belong, to the East for muster out of service. Further instructions will be given in relation to the movement of these two companies. The two pieces of artillery now at Fort Stevens, and the ammunition, implements, etc., which pertain to them, will be taken to Fort Garland. The materials, tools, means of transportation, supplies, stores, medicines, etc., now at Fort Stevens, will, as far as needed, be sent at once to Fort Garland; the remainder will be returned to the appropriate depots near Fort Union, and at Santa Fé, New Mexico.

THE War Department has issued the following regulations for the examination of applicants for appointments in the Regular Army:

1. Boards for the examination of applicants for appointment in the Army will not pass any candidates who have not the physical ability to endure the exposures of service, who have any deformity of body, or whose moral habits are bad. This restriction, in case of officers for the Veteran Reserve corps, is modified by the terms of the act admitting such as "have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the Army of the United States in the late war, and who may yet be competent for garrison or other duty, to which that corps has heretofore been assigned."
2. Candidates must, under the law, have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field.
3. The examination as to mental qualifications will be confined to a fair knowledge of arithmetic, reading, writing and spelling, and such general intelligence and capacity as will insure reasonable efficiency as a commissioned officer.
4. Any candidates who, up to this date, may have been rejected by a Board, are hereby permitted to present themselves for a second examination, according to these regulations.

In the regulations promulgated from the War Department regarding the payment of bounties under the act of July 28, 1866, it is prescribed that soldiers enlisted for "three years or during the war," who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under the act. The subject having been under the consideration of the accounting officer and the Paymaster-General, the Second Comptroller of the Treasury is of the opinion that the 20th of August, 1866 (the date of the President's Proclamation declaring the insurrection to be at an end), should be taken as the date of the termination of the war, within the meaning of the rule referred to. As enlistments under the act of July 22, 1861, ceased on the 18th of July, 1864, no soldier enlisted under that act could have been discharged on account of the termination of the war before serving two years.

ADVISES received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from New Mexico and Colorado, indicate the speedy inauguration of Indian hostilities, owing to the failure of the Government to supply the Indians of those regions with the promised annuities. The disaffected tribes are the Utahs and Apaches, numbering some 5,000 warriors. General CARLETON, commanding at Fort Garland, New Mexico, has sent troops into the interior, and Governor MITCHELL is organizing volunteer troops at Santa Fé to aid in suppressing any outbreak. The Secretary of New Mexico, in his communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says that, with the appointment of efficient and competent agents to these Indians, and the judicious expenditure of \$1,200 or \$1,500 for provisions each month, a devastating war may be prevented.

SPECIAL Orders No. 192, dated October 13, 1866, from the Headquarters Department of Washington, announces that in accordance with instructions from the War Department, the recruitment of the Forty-fourth regiment V. R. C. will at once be commenced in that city. The companies will be organized with one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner, and fifty privates. The headquarters of the regiment will be established at Todd Barracks, Washington. Captain GEORGE B. RUSSELL, Forty-fourth regiment, is assigned to recruiting service for this regiment, and will open the necessary rendezvous in Washington. Lieutenants F. A. PAGE and E. CROSBY have been ordered to report to him for assignment to duty.

THE Headquarters and nine companies of the Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops, now in the Sub-District of the Rio Grande, have been ordered to proceed to Indianola, Texas. Upon the arrival of the regiment at Indianola, the

Commanding Officer will report by letter to Brevet Major-General S. P. HEINTZELMAN, commanding Sub-District of San Antonio, Texas, for further orders.

THE following troops are stationed in the Department of Washington: Twelfth U. S. infantry, First, Second, Eighth, and Thirty-sixth battalions Veteran Reserve Corps; One Hundred and Seventh U. S. colored troops, and three companies each of the Fifth U. S. cavalry and Fourth U. S. artillery—numbering in all about 2,000 men.

In pursuance of instructions from the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf, the Military Quarantine at the Ports of Galveston, Indianola, and Brazos, Santiago, Texas, was ordered to be discontinued on and after the 1st inst.

THE Cavalry Bureau of the War Department, established in General Orders No. 236, July 28, 1863, has been abolished, and the records and papers ordered to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

IRON-CLADS AND PROJECTILES.

THE London Engineer, in an article discussing the recent experiments made with Major PALLISER'S projectiles at Shoeburyness, England, arrives at very different conclusions from most of the English papers. The London Times, for instance, concludes that by these experiments iron-clads and wooden ships have been placed upon an equality of helplessness before modern artillery, and after asserting that we now learn that a wooden frigate, armed with Woolwich guns, might sink an iron-clad, asks, "What worse could the iron-clad do to her?" Let the Engineer answer: "The wooden ship would constitute a fiery furnace, in which life could not for a moment exist, in about thirty minutes after going into action, thanks to the plumping of a few molten iron shells through her side, while the iron-clad, if properly handled, might steam away rejoicing." The Times also makes the startling assertion that "we shall no longer be under the necessity of building turret ships." The answer of the Engineer to this assertion administers a just rebuke to the ignorance displayed by the writer in the Times, while at the same time it advocates the American turret system of iron-clads. It is as follows: "No single sentence could have more fatally betrayed the utter incapacity of the writer to grasp the real teaching of the experiment. So far from Major PALLISER having taught us how to do without turret ships, he has actually proved that it is more necessary than ever that they should constitute a portion of our Navy. If 8-inch plates represent the minimum thickness of armor which it is expedient to carry, then it is certain that freeboard must be reduced. Our ships could not carry walls of iron 18 feet to 25 feet high, 8 inches thick, extending from bow to stern. Such a plating can only be sea borne as the Americans have taught us to carry it, on the sides of low-floating Monitors and in their turrets. A ship with a freeboard of but 8 feet can, *ceteris paribus*, carry armor plating twice as thick as one with a freeboard of 16 feet; 4 inches of armor may be thus replaced with 8-inch plates, and a large margin of weight being still left for turrets and their appurtenances. The very characteristics of Major PALLISER'S shot and shell are such as to render the circular turret the best means of defence which it is possible to employ against them."

In the experiments alluded to, the shot and shell both failed when directed against the sloping wing of the target, because their conical heads were deflected or broken off. The Engineer holds that it is pretty well understood that an inclined target can be punched by flat pointed shot, and suggests the question, "Why not then make these cast-iron projectiles with flat points?" "The answer is simply that a PALLISER shot with a flat front is worthless—a most important fact, which has been overlooked by the entire daily press, with a single exception. It appears that the pointed form is essential to the efficiency of shot or shell made of brittle materials. The area of resistance offered by the plate continually increases as the projectile drives its way through, but so does the area of cast metal. There are always, so to speak, two particles behind each particle in contact with the plate, bearing up and supporting it. The moment the flat point is adopted, each particle in the head of the shot has to act for itself; and the outer portion being unsupported is split off, and a fracture once started, the failure of the shot is complete in a moment. We are not now stating a matter of theory, but a matter of fact. Flat-pointed shot cast on the PALLISER system, have been tried repeatedly, and invariably without effect. Nothing but flat-pointed shot can be depended upon to punch turrets, and therefore we repeat that the recent experiment only adds one more argument in favor of those who advocate the turret system."

The effect produced by the PALLISER shot was therefore chiefly due to the fact that it was composed of iron chilled in a peculiar manner; while it was also shown by the experiment with the projectile that an iron-clad intended to resist the effect of modern ordnance must have a greater protection than 8 inches of iron will afford.

ENGLISH NAVAL MEN.

WHAT makes our naval men a good subject even for the humblest social philosopher, is that they form so marked a type—from the peculiar isolation of their employment, and the altogether unique way in which they are trained up. Naval men are bred in their profession, while other people are bred for theirs. This primary fact at once gives naval men a very distinctive shape of their own, and explains the resemblance which runs through the whole body. They are like nobody else, and they are very like each other. If a swell is an admiral, he is generally more admiral than swell. The navy is so special and self-contained a pursuit, that the fact that mercantile officers also spend their lives at sea does not go nearly so far as might be presumed to make the two classes resemble each other or sympathize with each other. The two services have different moral atmospheres. When all is said and done, the one is a service of honor and the other of gain. The one position is based on authority, the other only on contract. The mutual relations between superior and inferior are fixed in the navy by a force of custom too strong for any tyrant to overthrow; in merchant ships they are regulated by the skipper's good will. A "midshipman" of the latter may be called "a young gentleman," and it is the fashion in large merchant ships to ape naval phrases and naval uniform; but for all that, he can be made to do dirty work at the skipper's pleasure, and he misses a hundred influences which are brought to bear upon a naval youngster by his messmates and superiors from cultivated and polite English homes.

The navy has never been considered quite so aristocratic a profession as the army, and perhaps it has never been so in the vulgar sense of that much-abused word. The majority of our great admirals have been of gentle families, and there are also some of the noblest British names in the Navy List: as witness those of Percy, Somerville, Berkeley, Seymour, Cochrane, Napier, and so forth, in our own day. But on the other hand, the navy is not a profession into which titled men and rich men go for a few years to spend money, as the army is. If from this fact it loses a certain splendor, it also escapes the ridiculous scandals which have attended particular regiments. A strong, manly simplicity of nature, a free grace of movement, a shyness which is not *gauche*, a homeliness which is not raw—these are the distinctive characteristics of the naval man. There are great gentlemen and great snobs in both army and navy: there are wise men and fools in both. But there is a particular kind of fool which the army breeds in larger numbers than the navy, and we specify him because he illustrates the difference of the soils. We mean the affected, liping, and haw-haw fool; and we explain his great rarity in the navy by the fact that, being caught so very young, his ears are clipped before they have time to grow.

A special essay might be written on the navy as a public school; and indeed a parent might do worse than send his son into the service for a few years as a preparation for any walk in life whatever. The lad need not lose by it, even in a literary point of view, were the resources of his position wisely used—a desideratum still in the majority of cases, we regret to say. It is true unfortunately, as has been said, that "a want of general culture is the weak point of naval men." And here the army has the advantage; for if the average military man be no better in such respects than his naval brother, still far more soldiers than sailors have written good books. Nay, the sailors have allowed themselves to be beaten in the literature of their own walk.

In this respect, however, there is a progressive improvement going on, and a naval officer is at this moment a professor at Oxford. By-and-by, the "mid" will remember that old Blake himself read his Horace—in which, as in his gallantry, Broke of the *Shannon* followed him.

In a large sense, the navy, from the days of the Civil War downward, has been more national than political in feeling altogether. There is a kind of naval politics proper—a mixture compounded of nautical experience, aristocratic sympathy, and radical grumbling—which is *qui generis*, and which, if it ever came to be professed at a contested election might well take for its colors, "navy blue." The naval politician of this favorite pattern is for keeping the populace in order, just as he is for keeping the lower deck in order, and because subordination is one of the elements in which he lives. He is a gentleman, and he likes to serve with gentlemen. But to hear him talk of the Admiralty you would think that he was ripe for revolution; and he drops caustic observations on "lords" generally, the tendency of which is in the same direction. These are the men who complain that "fellows with handles to their names" came aloft after the great war, and were promoted and employed over their betters.

One can hardly imagine a more honored position, or a title with associations at once more dignified and more popular, than that of a British admiral. A general is a great man, but somehow our generals have never been familiar in popular legend, poetry, and anecdote, to the public mind, like our admirals; about whom too there is a vague, humorous association which the word "general" does not call up. There was in fact a curious homeliness—all the more effective because of its being combined with stateliness—in the real old admiral of the old breed. In the eyes of those old gentlemen the service and its traditions were invested with an awful reverence, both as regarded small things and great. For instance, they thought the use of "R. N." after a naval man's name an undignified innovation, and disapproved the substitution of "port" for "larboard"—both now so firmly established that few people know anything of a time when they were new. What was simplicity and geniality, however, in the finer natures among these veterans, was often brutal rudeness among men of coarser fibre. We talk of "the old school," but there were two "old schools": one which was quaint and eccentric, certainly, according to our present standards, but humane, dignified, and well-bred; the other, which had a strong dash of vulgar ruffianism and cruelty about it.

The modern profession has been so drawn into connections and relations of all kinds with other forms of modern life, that the pungent and piquant attributes of the old admirals are not to be expected in their present representatives. The modern admiral wherever he goes, employed or unemployed, lives very much ashore; and gets on, not by

being a great warrior or seaman, but by being a shrewd man of the world, whose discretion can be perfectly relied upon even under provocation. They are intelligent, reserved English gentlemen, with a naval tinge about them to be recognized by competent observers, but that is all. The world without acts upon it too strongly for its originality, and it reflects aloft after its own fashion, the tastes, opinions, and crotchets of that "shore-going world" which to the ancient men was quite a distinct sphere of life. Thus there are officers who take up philanthropic and reformatory schemes; admirals who try to put down smoking and who inflict new-fangled punishments; and captains who turn their vessels into schools.

These various oddities, however—fogies, pedants, or what not—are gradually disappearing into retirement, as a grimmer and graver kind of captain becomes necessary in the progress of events. The typical captain of the new state of things has as yet to take his permanent shape. He is in the course of his development into a new species; being a quite different animal from the old bluff-mannered, free-spoken, weather-beaten man of Stopford and Napier's generation. The service is, so to speak, in rather a chaotic state at present—passing into the condition of a new world, but a world whose denizens cannot be described in advance. The strictly modern captain has a dash of the artilleryman and engineer officer in him, and wants the nautical freshness and pungency which we can remember (sometimes in ludicrous, sometimes in serious shapes), among his predecessors. He is a sharp active man, with far more scientific knowledge than they, but (as yet) with less flavor of character and individuality about him. Like the admiral as distinct from the historic admiral, he is much more a man of the world, and in much more familiar connection with modern ideas, than the captains he was bred under.

A lieutenant in the navy ranks with a captain in the army, but who remembers the fact except in circles where all that kind of thing is known as a matter of course? Men now become lieutenants early in life, and a great number of them are in constant employment, and from both circumstances together the lieutenants are fair specimens at once of the latest standard and of the greatest variety afforded by the profession. There is the smart lieutenant, the spoony lieutenant, the swell lieutenant, the fast lieutenant, and so forth, each of whom would make an interesting photograph if carefully taken. The smart lieutenant is an active gentleman, with an eye darting on all sides of him successively, and a sharp metallic voice, who takes capital charge of a deck. Wherever he goes he is the born enemy of all disorder. He makes a rush where he sees anything wrong or out of its place, and yells for the proper functionary to put it right. He is impatient of all delay, exact as to time, merciless about dirt and slovenliness, and the peculiar terror of the young gentlemen and the boys. It is these gentlemen to whom our men-of-war owe their marvellous cleanliness and neatness, that spick-and-span purity and order which (when the number of people on board is considered) astonishes a visitor more than anything else. The born smart lieutenant lives for the routine of the service. His ideal is to have everything "ship-shape," and he is haunted in dreams by the question: what is the best rig for a pinnacle? The modern naval man of all conditions suppresses the "shop" very strictly on shore; but a smart lieutenant's eye wanders involuntarily round a drawing-room to see that everything is right, and he has a sudden secret impulse to summon the captain of the afterguard at intervals. The spoony lieutenant is a mild youth, who does his duty and no more—neither very well nor very ill—and whose heart is given over to tender associations. You find him reading the *Lady of Lions* in his cabin, where there is generally a portrait of a large-eyed young woman, looking at him from a balcony, or reading a letter in apparel of great splendor. The diversity of female beauty which such a youth encounters in the course of a naval career, leaves him in a state of permanent perplexity; and he has never quite time enough to do more than acquire the rudiments of the gentle arts in each place. The swell lieutenant is a gentleman whom nature has gifted with an ornamental appearance, and fortune endowed with greater social advantages and more money than his neighbors. A combination of this sort makes him prominent in his vessel and in favor with the authorities, and he is expected to do the civil to grandees who are taking passages, and that kind of thing. He is great when a ball is to be given on board, or when foreign officers are to be entertained, though the obstinate preference of these confounded foreigners for their own languages sometimes places him at a disadvantage. He is often flag-lieutenant to the admiral, and is a general favorite with the very knowing old ladies who lead society in garrison and seaport towns, and who for knowing what kind of men to be civil to, may be backed against any old ladies in these islands. With regard to fast lieutenant, he bears too general a resemblance to fast men everywhere, to require any particular notice. He is seen at billiard-rooms and at races, and has long ticks with lively-stable keepers, and is given to expensive drinks. He is subject to that fearful disorder known as "sun-stroke," which, owing to climatic exposure, falls so heavily on our brave defenders. The victim of this insidious disease is attacked at once in the legs and the articulation—concomitant symptoms being a haziness of the eye, and a temporary loss of the reasoning powers. The patient will often insist that he is "all right," but this is itself a part of the disorder, and he is immediately relieved from duty. After a few attacks of the kind, the sufferer appears before a medical board and is invalided home; nor does he often recover his health sufficiently to rise to much distinction in the service.

There are certain facts about the condition of all naval men with which the public is not so familiar as it ought to be. One of these is the humble scale of their pay. The highest pay of any captain is £700 a year—being that of the captain of the royal yacht; while less fortunate gentlemen receive, according to their seniority, from £365 to £547 10s., with "command-money," which, in the majority of cases, is only £91 5s. When the expenses of commissioning a ship are taken into account, the captain's position is a very difficult one, and on half-pay with a family it is as bad in a different way. Commanders get £301 2s. 6d.; the vast majority of lieutenants £182 10s.; sub-lieutenants £66 18s. 4d.; and midshipmen £31 18s. 9d. This, of course, is the

full-pay rate, and nobody can live on his pay until he has been half-a-dozen years in the service. For remuneration of this kind he must encounter all climates—the West Coast of Africa included—spend the best of his life in monotonous routine work away from home, and disqualify himself by a peculiar and isolated employment from ready access to other pursuits. On the other hand, he has little to set against all this now-a-days in the way of distinction, exciting adventure, prize-money, or rapidity of promotion. During the last half-century, the Admiralty's way of regulating the "stream of promotion" has been to dam it up, and to let it go off in a "spate," alternately. Every rush was followed by a block—the duration of the block being proportionate to the violence of the rush. Promotion in the early stages is now rapid; but after that it is an affair first of interest and then of longevity. The result has been that we have had an army of veterans on our hands, and that we have had to retire them compulsorily at last (a few favorites, however, getting special consideration shown them), at much cost of wounded pride and disappointed feeling. All things considered, it is no wonder if naval men are somewhat given to grumbling, and are not just now in the best possible humor. The state of public affairs in relation to their profession can hardly be expected to please them. In the Crimean war the Navy had little opportunity of doing anything; and our recent foreign policy has had a tendency to place it in an inferior position. They are employed against Chinese and Japanese, but expected to be very civil and cautious with regard to anybody stronger. And when possible wars are discussed, we always hear of our "naval defences,"—never of our naval attack. Then, there are other navies springing up to dispute the palm with us. The Americans have made a prodigious start, and are aspiring to be a Mediterranean power. The Italians—in spite of Lissa—mean to be somebody at sea. The Prussians will soon have a fleet on the Baltic. Meanwhile, a painful uncertainty prevails as to what modern changes really amount to, and whether the odds are against us or not. And along with all this, there is a growing party who tell us that we must never attempt to be even the first naval power in the world again! What wonder, we say, if naval men are all ill at ease, and less like the old light-hearted British tars of other times? If this be so, the proper course for their countrymen is to consider in what way any grievance they have can be best remedied, and to encourage them by that hearty confidence in their future which is inspired by every phase of their long past.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

A NEW SYSTEM OF ORDNANCE.

MR. W. D. GAINSFORD read a paper before a recent meeting of the British Association, giving a description of a newly-invented system of ordnance. The system is the invention of Major-General Hutchinson, of Bideford, Devonshire, England. The new system claims to fulfil the following conditions: 1. To construct a gun which shall be capable of throwing heavy shot, with a comparative lightness of metal in the gun itself, and with a recoil little exceeding the indispensable reaction of the projection of the shot. 2. To obtain with such a gun an initial velocity of projectile equal to, if not greater than, that from a projectile gun, and to maintain it at a greater extent than any rifled gun. 3. To be light in metal, not more than twenty-five times the weight of the shot thrown. 4. To be inexpensive in manufacture. 5. To be as durable as the small-bore gun. 6. To be easy and quick in loading and management. These may be considered the desiderata of any system of ordnance. The smooth-bore fails in many particulars mentioned. Rifled cannon fail no less. They are extremely heavy for their weight of projectile. They give a low initial velocity. The recoil is enormous. They are very expensive; and they are very quickly worn out; and they are difficult to load and to manage generally. In fact, they want every characteristic of a perfect projector and projectile excepting accuracy of direction and maintenance of initial velocity. In every other respect they are all and every one manifestly inferior to the smooth-bore. And their failure is entirely due to one single cause, friction. The friction of the bolt in the grooves is the whole cause of loss of velocity, of recoil, of want of durability, and of the great strength required.

The projectile itself has many disadvantages. It requires rotation upon its longest axis, and this of itself is an unnatural condition. Its axis is never but for a moment parallel to the line of flight, but is continually more and more inclined to it. Consequently the shot always travels more or less sideways. The projectile thrown by the proposed gun is a sharp-edged disk formed by the junction at the basis of the frusta of two equal and similar cones. Each frustum is half the height of the original cone, and each cone is one-third its base diameter in height. Consequently the major is three times the minor axis. The disk is fixed in an upright direction, and the rotation is upon the minor axis. Such a projectile is evidently superior to a conical or cylindrical one, in its always being in the same rotative position to its line of flight, in creating less vacuum in its rear, and in rotation under natural conditions. The effect of the revolution of an elongated shot during the latter part of its flight is necessarily to draw by its action on the air toward that side to which its upper part tends in revolution. In the disk shot the only possible effect of its revolution is to raise it higher and prolong its range, as the front of the disk acts in a downward direction upon the air which it meets. This form of shot is evidently one well adapted to ricochet, as it rolls on the ground like a wheel. It will not, however, ricochet upon water, but enters it at once. It is probable that this property would enable the disk shot to penetrate a vessel through her armor plating.

To propel this projectile a gun similar to the model is used. Internally it consists of two parts, a chamber for the powder, and the barrel or receptacle for the shot. The barrel is very short, so that when loaded the front of the disk is level with the mouth of the gun. Direction is given by the close fitting of the sides of the barrel to the disk; rotation by a pin passed through the barrel in a horizontal direction in its lower part so as to take hold of a notch cut in the edge of the disk. It is thus evident that the disk on leaving the gun will acquire a rotation equal in speed at the periphery to the speed of the disk itself where it last touches the catch. By putting the catch nearly under the

centre of the disk a speed of rotation of the periphery nearly equal to the initial velocity of the projectile would be obtained. As, however, much less than this will suffice to keep the axis of the disk at right angles to its line of motion, the catch is placed further back, and offers but little resistance to the exit of the projectile. Thus an efficient rotation is obtained without friction; and from the action of friction great initial velocity is obtained, and the recoil being small from the same reason large charges of powder may be used. A long maintenance of the velocity is insured by the shape and rotation of the disk, which is more adapted for retaining its velocity than a conical or bolt-shaped shot. The recoil is small from the absence of friction, which in rifled guns amounts to one-third or one-half the power employed. In the proposed gun the only recoil is that due to the simple propulsion of the shot. An experimental gun has been made on this principle throwing a shot of 4 pounds 2 ounces. The charge used was 1-11th, or 6 ounces of powder. The first shot was fired from H. M. S. *Cambridge*, the gunnery ship at Devonport, at the target in the creek, a distance of 1,000 yards. The charge was 6 ounces of powder. The rotation was perfect and the direction excellent. The gun was again fired from Bovissand, Devonport, and gave a range of 2,000 yards first graze with the same charge. Had the construction of the gun allowed a heavier charge of powder no doubt a much greater range would have been obtained. Further experiments were prevented by the cracking of the gun at the muzzle. This form of gun seems peculiarly adapted for large sizes from the following qualities: Its comparative lightness, being only about a quarter that of a rifled gun, to throw the same weight of shot. The same recoil, which is not more than two-thirds that of a rifled gun, from the smaller charge of powder requisite. Its great facility in loading, from the shortness of the barrel, it being in fact almost a breech-loader. Its great economy, both in first cost and durability, as there is no part liable to wear from friction, except the catch, which is easily renewed at any moment. Its economy in powder, from absence of friction, as is illustrated by the experiments mentioned.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Fort Randall, D. T., October 10th:

To-day Brevet Major-General ALFRED H. BERRY, of Fort Fisher fame, and Commander of the new Department of Dakota, arrived here on an inspection tour through his Department, accompanied by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD W. SMITH, Captain Fifteenth infantry, A. A. G.; First Lieutenant CHARLES H. GRAVES, Fourteenth infantry, and Second Lieutenant JOHN G. TELFORD, Thirteenth infantry, A. D. C. The General has visited a number of military posts on the Missouri, and expresses himself as highly gratified with the condition of the post, as well as with the soldierly bearings of the men, and the strict discipline maintained. He leaves to-morrow for St. Paul, via Forts Thompson, Sully, and Rice. While here he ordered a General Court-martial to commence on the 12th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of deserter MUSICIAN HIRAM ELLIS, and such other prisoners as might be properly brought before it. The following is the detail for the Court:—Major HIRAM DRYER, Thirteenth U. S. infantry; Captain JOSEPH BUSH, Thirtieth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant A. H. GOODLOE, Thirteenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant WILLIAM S. MCCARKEY, Thirteenth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant R. A. GIBSON, Thirteenth U. S. infantry. First Lieutenant FOSTER E. PARSONS, Judge-Advocate.

BREVET Brigadier-General Whittlesy has entered upon his duties as Chief-Quartermaster of the Freedmen's Bureau.

W. F. SPURGIN, formerly a captain in one of the colored regiments, has been appointed a first lieutenant in General Hazen's regiment.

LEAVE of absence for fifty days has been granted to Captain V. V. Smith, One Hundred and Fourteenth U. S. colored infantry.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, his services being no longer needed, Hospital Chaplain Charles A. Raymond has been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States.

CAPTAIN Augustus H. Plummer, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, has been relieved from the further operation of Paragraph 3, of Special Orders No. 76, from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, dated April 4, 1866, and ordered to rejoin his regiment in the Department of Arkansas.

So much of Special Orders No. 484, Paragraph 20, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated September 29, 1866, as directs Colonel Wager Swayne, Forty-fifth U. S. infantry, to appear for examination before the Board in session at New York City, on or before October 20, 1866, has been suspended till November 1, 1866.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 106, series of 1866, from the War Department, Brevet Major R. B. Browne, Assistant-Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and directed to proceed to his place of residence, and from there report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

COLONEL and Brevet Brigadier-General S. M. Quincy, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, has been directed to proceed to Columbia, Louisiana, under special instructions from Headquarters Department of the Gulf. Upon the completion of the duty for which he is detailed, General Quincy will return to the city of New Orleans.

MAJOR Alexander Montgomery, Quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported for duty at Headquarters Department of the Arkansas, in compliance with the orders of the War Department at Washington, has been directed by Brevet Major-General Ord Commanding, to relieve Captain and Brevet Colonel Henry Page, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, as Chief-Quartermaster of the Department, and enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

BRONZING GUN-BARRELS.

The advantages resulting from bronzing gun-barrels are so well known and so generally appreciated that we thought at least it was practised in the United States. We were, therefore, unprepared to learn that in those parts burnished gun-barrels are still in vogue. Such, however, is the case, and many an ex-Rebel officer is said to bear witness to the fact that the movements of the Federal forces were often made known by the sheen from the burnished gun-barrels. A Confederate infantry captain who lay with his men behind the famous stone wall on the heights of Fredericksburg, says that they discovered the position occupied by the Federal troops the night before the attack of the 15th of December by the moonlight being reflected from their muskets. There are other instances on record of similar advantages which have accrued to the Rebels from the same cause, so that, considering their general state of advancement in these matters, we can but wonder why the Americans do not bronze their gun-barrels. The process is simple, and, if properly carried out, need add but little to the cost of the arm, while it would protect it from rust and improve its appearance. There are several methods of accomplishing the object in question. The operation consists in producing a very thin uniform film of oxide or rust upon the iron and giving a gloss to its surface by rubbing wax over it, or coating it with a shellac varnish. This rust may be obtained speedily and well by enclosing the barrels in a chamber and subjecting them to the vapor of muriatic acid. The same end is attained by moistening the surface with diluted muriatic or nitric acid. The material, however, which is generally used is the butter or chloride of antimony; this application having earned for it the name of bronzing-salt. In using this substance a uniform mixture is made with it and olive oil; this is rubbed upon the iron slightly heated, and it is then exposed to the air until the required degree of bronzing is arrived at. The operation of the antimony is quickened by rubbing in after it a little aquafortis. The brown barrel is afterward carefully cleaned, washed with water, dried, and finally polished by the steel burnisher, or rubbed with white wax. Some makers finish off with a solution composed of two ounces of shell-lac and three drachms of dragon's blood dissolved in two quarts of spirits of wine.

Another process, and one which can be well recommended, consists in the application of the following solution: Half an ounce of aquafortis, half an ounce of sweet spirits of nitre, one ounce of spirits of wine, two ounces of sulphate of copper, and one ounce of tincture of iron. These ingredients are put in a quart measure, and sufficient water is added to fill the vessel. The gun-barrel having been filed and polished bright, is rubbed with unslaked lime and water to clear away all grease. The touch hole is stopped with wax, and the two ends are plugged with wooden rods, which serve as handles to hold the barrel during the operation. The solution is then applied with a sponge until the surface of the barrel is equally moistened, and after standing for twenty-four hours it is scrubbed off with a stiff brush. The process of washing and brushing is repeated until the barrel has acquired a brown color. When this stage is reached the barrel is washed with plenty of boiling water in which a little potash is mixed. After this clean water is used, the barrel is then dried, and rubbed with polishing wood, and finally coated with shell-lac varnish. The finest kind of bronzing is the well-known Damascus, in which bright and dark lines are shown running over a brown ground. This is, of course, a superior process; those given above, however, are in ordinary use, and will be found useful for bronzing gun-barrels and for similar purposes. We should think the Americans would have learnt a lesson by this time from the experience of the late war, and have bronzed their gun-barrels; if not, they may perhaps like to know how they are done here.—*London Mechanics' Magazine*.

NUMBERS OF THE NEW REGIMENTS.

In answer to numerous inquiries on this subject, we give herewith a table, showing what constitute the new regiments. The artillery regiments retain their old numbers, viz., from one to five. The first ten regiments of infantry are numbered as heretofore. The first battalions of the regiments more recently organized retain their numbers from eleven to nineteen. The second battalion of the Eleventh is the Twentieth regiment, and the Third battalion of the Eleventh is the Twenty-ninth regiment. The annexed table will show the manner in which this principle is carried out:

First Battalion.	Second Battalion.	Third Battalion.
11.....20.....	20.....29.....	
12.....21.....	21.....30.....	
13.....22.....	22.....31.....	
14.....23.....	23.....32.....	
15.....24.....	24.....33.....	
16.....25.....	25.....34.....	
17.....26.....	26.....35.....	
18.....27.....	27.....36.....	
19.....28.....	28.....37.....	

The Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first regiments are to be made up of colored troops, and the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The first six regiments of cavalry are numbered as heretofore. The Seventh and Eighth are the new white cavalry regiments, the Ninth and Tenth being composed of colored men.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY FOR NEW YORK SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As many applications have been made to me by soldiers from the County of Kings for the collection of the additional bounty recently provided by Congress, by consent of Governor Fenton, another office will also be established at No. 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, and will be open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, from three to six o'clock, when claims for the additional bounty will be prepared for claimants of Kings County, and transmitted to Washington, free of cost.

CHARLES W. DARLING,
Brigadier-General and Commissary-General Subsistence,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSARY GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE S. N. Y.,
554 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, October 16, 1866.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE hull of the iron-clad turret ship *Monarch*, which has just been commenced at Chatham Dock-yard, is to be on the cellular principle, which Mr. REED is introducing into all the ironships of the British Navy. This gives a double hull, with about four feet of space intervening between the two shells. She is to have a central casemate of about two hundred feet in length, covered with 7-inch iron, laid on fourteen inches of backing, and a double inner skin. Her turrets are to be nearly a foot thick, and composed of solid iron slabs; and according to the *London Times*, "no turret ship yet constructed for any of the navies of the world is more powerfully plated than will be the *Monarch*." Her height out of water will be twelve to fourteen feet. She will have two turrets large enough for two 20-ton guns each. In order to overcome the weakness caused by making so large apertures through the deck as those beneath the turrets, Mr. REED designs to carry the double-skin plating of the side over upon the deck at those points, in the form of massive stringer plates. The solid forging for the stem weighs twenty tons, and its strength will permit her use as a ram. Over it will be a large chase gun, protected by an armor-plated casing, which is to extend about eight feet above the upper deck. "Unlike the *Miantonomoh*, the *Monarch* will be fully rigged for ocean service, and the contract with the makers of her engines is that with the whole of her guns, stores, etc., on board, she shall steam a mean speed of fourteen knots."

THE possible intervention of the United States Government in the "Eastern Question," is a common matter of discussion in European papers, and invariably spoken of with concern. The special correspondent of the *London Times* in Austria writes that "the ostentatious alliance between the Russians and the Americans, both of whom have lately liberated their slaves, gives rise to uneasy feelings here, lest they may have a common design in 'emancipating' the subjects of other powers. The interference of the United States in the question would be the most gratuitous affront to the European Powers, though they have never proclaimed any MONROE doctrine, nor could it be regarded as a legitimate ROLAND for the Mexican OLIVER." The appearance of the American fleet in the Mediterranean is promised and threatened, and the mission of the corvette *Tienouderoga* excites much unfavorable speculation. The Russian papers take up the subject with approval. One of them says in reference to Turkey, "The nearer the time approaches for a dissolution of the Turkish Empire, the more do our interests demand that part of that empire should revert to the United States. When the latter possess a naval station in the Mediterranean, the American flag will be able to prevent the fleets of Western Europe making a forcible entry into the Black Sea, while our Baltic fleet will protect American interests in the North of Europe."

THE attack on Palermo by brigands, according to an English gentleman who was present during the whole time, was for a time successful, because the troops had been drawn off to take part in the war with Austria. The brigands got into the town easily, and once there were able to rout the soldiers sent against them, because they came in detached parties. One of these bodies of reinforcements was captured entire. The civil and military officials in the city were shut up in various public buildings, and nearly starved. When at last the intruders were driven out the castle was in treaty for surrender, and the same prospect was before the other strongholds.

THE Swiss law places every able-bodied citizen in the army, and there ought to be, therefore, 423,856 soldiers in this little republican State. But the number really in service is only 180,000, including all the reserves and depot troops. But a law that places every man between the ages of 20 and 45 in the army is not only oppressive but very costly, and to avoid these evils a loose system of favoritism has grown up, by which the rigid letter of the law is avoided. First, the proportion of the draft is very different, some cantons giving up 22 and others only 12 per cent of those liable to serve; then there are cantons in which the soldier is discharged from the "army of operations" at 30 and even at 26, instead of the legal 40 years of age. Third, the standard of height is in some places exaggerated, and thus numbers of able-bodied men are excluded. There are also ways of exonerating men from all service without sufficient cause. A M. STOEPMFLI proposes a new system, which, of course, following the fashion of the day, is modelled on the Prussian plan. He would divide the able-bodied into three classes: 1, depot class, 18 to 21; 2, organized army, 22 to 39; 3, non-organized landwehr, 40 to 50. He would thus obtain about 309,000 men. The every citizen from 22 to 27 would form part of the contingent, 75,000 strong. At 28 he would enter the reserve, 46,000 strong, and at 32 the landwehr, 86,000 strong. The cost of this is calculated at 8,250,000 francs.

THE steamer *Remica* is ordered to proceed to the Pacific Squadron.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES IN STEAM ENGINEERING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Several communications which have lately appeared in the *London Engineer*, show that the English engineers have formed a very correct estimate of the motive which prompted many of the "experiments" in the two semi-official blue books, "Experimental Researches in Steam Engineering." Toward the close of 1862 the Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering conducted a series of "dock races" with the machinery of the original *Monitor*—a duplicate of that which had been used for years in the mercantile marine. Of course the result of the "experiment" was to condemn the engines.

The reasoning of the Bureau Chief is so remarkable, and so totally at variance with well-established facts in relation to conduction and radiation of heat, that it has attracted much attention in our mechanical cotemporaries abroad. But the inconsistency of Mr. Isherwood with his own reasoning and deductions seems to have escaped attention.

The following extracts from Mr. Isherwood's blue books are so clear in illustration of this point, that they are given below:

Extract from Mr. Isherwood's "Report on Erie Expansion Experiments" (see "Experimental Researches in Steam Engineering," Vol. 1, page 110.)

The condensation in the cylinder due to the variable temperatures of its metal, caused by the alternate exposure of its interior surface to the different temperatures of the steam on the opposite sides of the piston, is too insignificant to be included in a practical estimate, even under the most favorable conditions. The surfaces in question are, of course, the sides, ends, and nozzles of the cylinder, the interior of the valves, and the disk of the piston. To understand how very small the condensation due to this cause must be, we will consider the conditions of the simplest case, namely, that which occurs when using the steam without expansion. For this purpose, let us suppose the piston to have just arrived at one end of its stroke, and the whole interior of the cylinder to be filled with steam of the boiler temperature, and its surfaces, to a certain depth, to have the same temperature. Now, let the exhaust valve be opened, and then this steam will be discharged into the condenser and replaced with vapor of the greatly less temperature of the back pressure. This vapor will, of course, absorb heat from the metal of the cylinder, but the maximum quantity can only be that which would raise the temperature of the cylinder full of back-pressure vapor to nearly that of the metal; and if we consider the extreme tenuity of this vapor, the trifling weight of a cylinder full, and the difficulty with which it absorbs heat, we shall appreciate how little will be taken up. In the practical operation of the steam engine, the cylinder full of back-pressure vapor is pushed out by each stroke of the piston into the condenser, and, of course, carries with it whatever heat it had obtained from the metal of the cylinder by contact and by radiation. That the quantity, however, is practically inappreciable, will appear from an examination of the experiment made with the steam cut off at eleven-twelfths of the stroke of the piston from the commencement, in which the whole difference between the weight of feed water pumped from the tank into the boilers, and the weight of steam accounted for by the indicator, is only 2.91 per cent. of the former.

In this slight discrepancy is, of course, included the loss from every kind of leakage, and from condensation by external refrigeration in the steam pipe, valve chests, and cylinder. Slight as the loss from this particular cause is seen to be when using the steam without expansion, it will be still less when the steam is used expansively, decreasing as the measure of expansion is increased; for as the temperature of the steam, urging the piston will continue to fall from the point of cutting off, to the end of the stroke, whatever heat the steam of reducing temperature obtains from the metal of the cylinder, previously imparted by its higher temperature, before the point of cutting off, will be utilized in producing a dynamic effect upon the piston, and the temperature of the metal will, to that degree, be made lower for the back-pressure vapor to act on, and which will, therefore, obtain less heat from it.

Extract from Mr. Isherwood's "Report on his Experiment with the Engines of the *Monitor*." (See same Vol., page 339.)

From the description of the *Monitor's* engines, it will be perceived that the two cylinders occupy the same barrel, the separation being made by a simple partition of cast iron in the centre. Further, that during a large portion of the time, the boiler steam occupies one end of one cylinder, while the adjacent end of the other cylinder is open to the condenser. There is, consequently, one end of one cylinder maintained at the temperature of the boiler steam, while the adjacent end of the other cylinder, separated only by a cast-iron partition, is exposed to the temperature of the condenser. This arrangement, immaterial as it appears, and is, in a mechanical point of view, powerfully affects the economic result by its great influence on the cylinder condensation. To appreciate it, it is only necessary to imagine the piston of the starboard engine, for example, to be near the outboard end of its stroke, in which case nearly the whole of the cylinder of that engine will be filled with steam. At this moment the piston of the port engine is near the centre of its stroke, and about one-half of the port cylinder, adjacent to the starboard cylinder will be open to the condenser, and exposed to its refrigerating influence; consequently, the boiler steam in the starboard cylinder has been exposed for about one-half of the stroke of its piston to this refrigerating influence from the port cylinder, transmitted through the iron partition of the two cylinders, which, as their diameter is great in proportion to the stroke of their piston, forms a large proportion of the surface in contact with the steam. Nor does the evil end here, for as the sides of both cylinders are the same piece of iron, those of the one being merely an extension of those of the other, the conduction of heat is very rapid from one cylinder to the other, and the heat imparted by the steam to the sides of the starboard cylinder, quickly passes along by conduction to the sides of the port cylinder, whose interior is in communication with the condenser, and whose exterior is exposed to the atmosphere; the inevitable result, it is manifest, must be a largely-increased steam condensation in cylinders of this type of engine over that in the cylinders of engines of the usual type; how much larger, is a question which experiment alone can answer.

From the above extracts it has been seen that Mr. Isherwood has flatly contradicted himself, and that too, in the same book. A comparison of the extracts given above not only casts a very strong suspicion on the honesty of their reasoning, but what is of far greater importance, it suggests a grave doubt with respect to the truthfulness of the numerous experiments in the two volumes alluded to. These remarks are made with great regret that they are called by the premises. But when it is remembered that these coal-burning experiments have cost thousands upon thousands of dollars of the public money, it is very unfortunate that their accuracy should be questioned, or that any should say they were made to establish certain theories. The bare suggestion is enough to seriously impair, if not to destroy, any value which it is possible they might otherwise possess. Still further, the Chief of Steam Bureau, it seems, was so anxious to condemn the successful engines of the *Monitor*, that he did not even scrutinize them sufficiently to see how they were made. He asserted, for example, that the two cylinders "have but one bottom in common;" on the contrary, they have a separate bottom to each and a space between. As the bottoms are in juxtaposition, radiation is effectually prevented. A great deal more, and to the point, could be said on this subject, but I leave it as it stands.

GUNS AND ARMOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your correspondent E., of October 13, states in relation to the late experiments at Fort Monroe, that more was previously known about the power of our heavy ordnance to pierce armor than they proved. If I understand the character of those experiments aright, it was not a question of piercing iron plates, but rather how much damage a casemate composed of heavy masses of granite, firmly put together in the most approved manner, cemented, dowed, and toggled, and seven feet nine inches thick and protected with 4-inch iron plates, will sustain from heavy ordnance projectiles. I respectfully ask Mr. E. what Board, what Nation, ever tried such an experiment? He might ask of what use are such experiments? Officially, I cannot answer; but the condition of our forts suggests to my mind that it is desirable to know the best mode of protecting granite works already in existence on at least their most vulnerable points. Martella towers of granite were demolished by Armstrong guns in England several years ago. A granite fort was demolished by an English fleet in the Baltic during the late Russian war; but in no case has a granite casemate, protected like that described, been tested, at least to my knowledge. One of the plates tested had behind it six inches of sand backing, which is a new point of interest. The builders, who were practical men, and many others, believed they might stand securely behind all this combination, while the gunners believed they would knock the whole fabric into pie. Unfortunately the experiments have not been correctly reported, and, indeed, many statements have been printed which had no foundation in fact. For example, it was stated that Sergeant Walsh sighted the guns, and he was complimented for his skill, whereas he only loaded the guns. The 12-inch gun was sighted by Brevet Captain Poland, United States Ordnance son of Senator Poland. The 16-inch gun was sighted by Brevet Brigadier-General Reese. Errors have also appeared in relation to the charges. The charges were 55 pounds mammoth powder for each gun. The weight of the 15-inch shell, filled with lead, was 432 pounds, and that of the 12-inch rifle was 620 pounds. The velocity of the round shot was greater than that of the projectile 12-inch rifle; but the greater weights of the 12-inch demonstrated in such a marked degree its superiority over the 15-inch, that by general consent the 15-inch was wholly abandoned after three shots at the iron plates and one at the granite structure. Mr. E., is not that something new? The projectiles used were shot and shell, 12-inch; James's 12-inch, and old styles of the Dyer 12-inch. A variety of other forms were presented to the Board of Engineers, who decided to try the latest fabricated, known as the Dyer 600-pounder, which has lately been brought to a very high state of perfection. I should have stated that on the day previous to the arrival of the committee, it was decided to experiment a little with regard to accuracy, on a target of wood the *fac-simile* of the iron one as to size and distance. The 15-inch was loaded (aimed by General Reese), and fired, the result being that one half the bull's eye was cut out. The 12-inch was loaded (aimed by Captain Poland), and fired, the result being that the other half of the bull's eye was cut out.

These shots evinced great accuracy for such guns. This target was exhibited to the Committee, who decided to use the 12-inch shot above mentioned, but they also decided to try it again at the wooden target. The 12-inch gun was accordingly loaded, and aimed at a narrow perpendicular line half way up from the horizontal. The shot struck four inches to the right of the point aimed at. Had they aimed at the bull's eye of twelve inches in diameter, one-half would have been cut out. One shot more of the 12-inch Dyer was aimed at the bull's eye of the iron target, which cut half of it out; I therefore think the 12-inch cannot be excelled in accuracy. One shot was aimed at the granite wall above the iron plates. It struck a block of about 2,000 pounds weight, and buried itself in its centre, so that nothing but the base of the sabot was seen. Another shot was aimed at the abutment, which was about fourteen feet thick at the base by nine feet wide, and equal to thirty feet high. The shot again buried itself in the massive granite, and shivered the whole mass, rendering it useless for defence. The ladies of an officer stationed at the Fort, who were present, perceiving the effect of this single shot, exclaimed, "Of what use is this fortress when a single shot has done such execution?" On looking around at the ramparts, groups of soldiers, ladies and citizens were eagerly discussing the results before them; and I may add that one of the groups was in itself an object of interest, being composed of no less persons than the late President of the Confederacy and his family, who doubtless came to the conclusion that Uncle Sam was making rapid progress in gunnery.

ONE OF THE SMITH FAMILY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

"GENERAL BAIRD'S REMOVAL"

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me, in answer to a correspondence relative to Brevet Major-General Baird, U. S. A., which appeared in your last issue, to submit the following, which is a true copy of the Special Order relieving General Baird from assignment (not command) in the Department of the Gulf:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 17, 1866.

Special Orders No. 462.

1. Brevet Major-General Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector-General, is hereby relieved from assignment in the Department of the Gulf, and assigned to duty in the Department of the Lakes. He will report to Brevet Major-General Hooker accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

REGULAR ARMY.

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 15, 1866.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Can you, or any of your readers, inform me under what law or by what authority the recipients of recent

Naval promotions were exempted from the physical examination prescribed by Section 4 of the act approved April 21, 1864, or from their examination as to "mental, moral and professional fitness," agreeably to the first section of the same act? The only exemption that I know of, is contained in the act of July 28, 1866, which says that physical disqualification occasioned by wounds received in the line of duty shall be no bar to promotion, and that law was passed, as it would seem, expressly that justice might be done in these very promotions to those whom it was intended should be benefited, but who would otherwise have been physically disqualified.

QUERY.

NAUTICAL REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is risking little to assert that the frequency of marine disasters on our coast is due, in no little measure, to a want of seamanship in *somebody*.

No special charge is brought against masters or owners, those who rig and equip, or those who command our steamers; but the broad assertion is made that many of the fearful disasters to our ocean steamers are owing, in a large measure, to the want of a knowledge of seamanship.

Seamanship is an element as essential to the making of a first-rate commander of an ocean steamer as it is to that of a commander of one of the famous "Black Ball Line."

Of late years steam has so largely taken the place of sails, that popular error ignores sailors, forgetting that whenever the field of operations lies on the sea seamanship cannot be dispensed with with impunity.

It is not our purpose to enter into a dissertation on the management of steamers in bad weather, or to expose the miserable apologies for spars and sails our steamers carry, and their consequent inability to "lie to," or to show how ships might have been saved by a resort to the well-known expedients of drags, sea anchors, etc., but we will pass on at once to note the somewhat singular fact that our far-seeing, shrewd, and practical insurance men have never seriously undertaken to remedy this evil of ignorance.

The sure and only way of doing this is of course to begin at the beginning, and educate young people for this special business of commanding steamers, just as boys are educated to be pilots, or anything else where proficiency is required in a certain branch.

New York pays annually an aggregate of nearly a million and a half of dollars for the support of schools, and this sum, large as it is, increases from year to year more rapidly than the population. Liberal allowances are made from this fund for experimental schools, "object teaching," etc. Why should not a portion be devoted to such an important branch as a Nautical School? There are hundreds of our boys who long for a sea life; why should there not be a nautical school maintained by the State where these lads might be instructed in seamanship, navigation, steam, and book-keeping? Leaving this school they can then go to sea in subordinate capacities, and rise by their own merit, as in any other vocation in life. And who will say that men brought up in this way will not make, as a rule, better commanders than those who get no education whatever, or who are brought up hap-hazard?

Beside the nautical school there should be one of another kind for sailors, and in this New York would do well to follow the example of Massachusetts.

In their Sixth Annual Report (1865) the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State (Massachusetts) Reform School "congratulate the friends of the institution that it has passed another year of general prosperity and extended usefulness." "It has," they say, "succeeded in its main purpose, of providing a refuge where juvenile offenders may be reclaimed, and in its secondary object of furnishing to our mercantile marine a class of American seamen fitted by education for a sailor's life. It has justified the hopes of its founders, who foresaw that the love of adventure, the overflow of animal spirits, which leads boys into trouble on land, would, with proper care, insure their success at sea." Why should not the correctional institutions of New York have a nautical branch to which might be sent those committed for stubbornness, idleness, vagrancy and petty larceny, having due regard, of course, to their individual fitness for a nautical life? It is officially stated that in 1863 "one hundred and thirty-eight of the older boys in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island (East River) were permitted to enlist in the Army, and have acquitted themselves well." Why should they not pass through a reformatory school ship, and thence into the merchant service, or, indeed, into the Navy, and "acquit themselves well?"

Good sailors, from the master down to the foremast hand, are getting scarce, and, as this is an important question in every point to New York, we earnestly commend the whole question, or rather both questions—that of the nautical school proper and the nautical branch of the reformatory school—to the attention of the New York Board of Education, and to the "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents," to the New York Chamber of Commerce, Board of Underwriters, and all others interested.

EXCELSIOR.

SEVENTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a full list of the lieutenants in the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—T. M. K. Smith, Charles Steelhammer, Samuel W. Black, O. M. Mitchel, William H. McLaughlin, Fred W. Bailey, Charles P. Smith, Malcolm McArthur, S. C. Plummer, Robert B. Wade, Charles A. Dempsey, Charles E. Morse, Adam G. Mallory, Sumner H. Lincoln, George H. Crane, Arthur McArthur, William A. Sutherland, Henry H. Humphreys W. H. W. Krebs, Joel T. Kirkman, Phineas Stevens, William M. Van Horn, J. P. Willard, and John W. Eckles.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—Henry S. Howe, Edwin O. Gibson, Julian R. Fitch, William H. Clements, R. S. Oliver, Thomas G. Troxel, John B. Eagles, Hamilton C. Peterson, Charles Garretson, Jaton Sladen, W. A. Crafts, Horatio Potter, Jr., James D. Vernay, James P. Richardson, Sam P. Voris, J. W. Dickinson, French Woodall, Cyrus S. Roberts, George H. Thompson, Cyrus C. Cresson, Henry C. Corbin, G. W. Smith, and B. A. Haddock.

SIGNATURE OF NAVAL OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is credibly rumored, with what truth I know not, that the commissions issued consequent upon the recent Naval promotions, have not all been honored with the actual signature of the President of the United States, but only have a fac-simile of it stamped upon the vellum.

Can you inform me whether such is the fact? If so, it is an innovation upon a custom as old as our system of government, and I hope will not be persisted in. Surely the labor cannot be very great, of signing the few commissions required for the Regular Army and Navy. There is no doubt that the sign-manual of the chosen sovereign of the people is thought, by military and naval men, to add to the value of the commission, and I believe the law requires that all commissions be signed by the President, by whose authority they only can be issued. Does not the want of his real signature render the commission illegal? The law authorizes him to deputize his signature to land warrants, etc., but I have never heard of any law allowing him to stamp his fac-simile on military and naval commissions. Let him know we do not want to be put off with shams; we want his real signature. How a commission signed by George Washington or General Jackson is cherished! Would it have the same value if, instead of the signature being the work of their own hands, it was the work of a printer? Z.

THE CONGREVE ROCKET SYSTEM.

The following extracts from the authentic details of the rocket system are published in the *Mechanics Magazine*, and will doubtless prove highly interesting to all classes of our readers:

The rocket is an arm in which there is unquestionably a combination of power with portability, and a consequent facility of application not existing in any other weapon, which makes the few who have the pecuniary means equal to the many, while, however powerful in attack, it is still more so in defence. As it contains its own motive force within itself, it may be considered as fixed ammunition, which requires no gun to project it. It may, in fact, in many situations, be discharged without apparatus of any description whatever; and where apparatus is required, it is of the lightest sort. Hence the rocket will be found to combine all the power of artillery with the facility of musketry, and thus infantry may be armed with 3-pounder and 6-pounder rockets without any burden but the rocket itself, each man carrying six 3-pounders or three 6-pounders, and yet having no greater weight to carry than if armed with a musket and sixty rounds of ball cartridge. Notwithstanding this facility, however, each of these rockets will range as far as, and has even greater force and penetration at 700 yards or 800 yards than, a round of artillery ammunition of corresponding calibre! An infantry regiment of one thousand men, therefore, so equipped, would, with no greater burden than if armed with muskets, manoeuvre in action with 6,000 rounds of 3-pounder or 3,000 rounds of 6-pounder ammunition, which, to all intents and purposes, as to range, penetration, and effect, may be reckoned as so much artillery ammunition of the same calibre; whereas, to bring into action this same ammunition in the ordinary way of artillery, in its most formidable shape—(of course, the most formidable mode of carrying ammunition is on the gun-carriage, which is an efficient implement in action, whereas the wagon is a mere inert machine)—instead of merely involving a common infantry movement, would require the enormous encumbrance of a train of not less than one hundred pieces of artillery.

Neither is the facility of the use of this weapon, and its consequent power in action, less extraordinary than its facility of transport; for the quantity of rockets that may be discharged in a flight without any apparatus whatever—being merely laid in rows on the ground—is, in fact, limited only by the quantity of ammunition carried, and by the option of the commanding officer, so that a regiment thus equipped may, as occasion requires it, pour in, with all the ease and rapidity of a discharge of musketry, volleys of hundreds—or even thousands—of 6-pounder ammunition. Those who have seen the effects even of ten or a dozen such rockets, thus fired along the surface of the ground, may easily conceive the tremendously destructive operation of 1,000 or 500 rockets thus discharged at the same moment, tearing the ground up before them with all the force of cannon shot in its ricochet, and for the first three or four hundred yards never rising higher than a man's head. In such volleys, therefore, they must infallibly sweep down and destroy everything before them, and that too, from the quantity, without any nicety of aim, more than laying them on the ground in the general direction of the object. This discharge is denominated "the ground volley."

But, in fact, the calibre of ammunition which may thus be brought into action is not limited to the 3-pounders or 6-pounders, for, on the same principle, infantry may be equipped to bring into the field 12-pounders or even 18-pounders, without any apparatus, diminishing, of course, in quantity as the calibre is increased. Nay, even the heaviest carcass rockets may be brought into action by men, each man carrying a 32-pounder carcass rocket, so that by a very ordinary besieging army 10,000 carcasses, each, in combustible matter, equal to a 10-in. spherical carcass, might be thrown into a town in the course of one night, without trenches, battery, mortars, or any of the delays of a regular siege, discharging in a few hours as much conflagrating matter as could be thrown by 10,000 rounds of 10-inch mortars in a protracted siege of a month, and, of course, with a proportionally increased effect as the time is thus reduced. Yet in all this most powerful mode of bombardment there is no burden of apparatus to be carried—no mortars, mortar-beds, platforms, etc.—all that is required being one or two slopes in different parts, or, what is still more simple and equally efficient, a few holes bored by the common miner's borer, at the required angle in the ground, to receive the rocket stick, and thus to point the rocket for firing; and yet, with all this simplicity of application, the extreme range of these rockets is not less than 3,600 yards.

With the ordinary means of bombardment—taking

into account the necessary preparations for bringing up the stores, establishing the batteries, etc.—10,000 rounds of 10-inch mortars could not be brought up and fired in less than a month.

Here, then, let us pause for a moment to consider the enormous differences in the transport, as well as in the power of this weapon, as compared with every other known means, and let us more especially direct our view to it with reference to its importance in Indian warfare, or in other countries where the difficulty of the transport of artillery, especially of heavy artillery, is great. In fact, the importance of this facility holds in all difficult and mountainous countries, and in all expeditions, not only where long marches are necessary, but where a landing on an enemy's coast is involved.

THE TARGET EXPERIMENTS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The *Scientific American* publishes the following account of the experimental firing at Fortress Monroe on the 21st ult. This account will be found to be essentially different from those published in the papers generally:

On Friday, 21st inst., the firing at the great target of iron plates and massive granite backing, took place here. Frames covered with two sets of wires were arranged in front of each gun in line of fire, and fifty feet apart. The wires communicated with two sets of galvanic batteries, one for each set of wires; these, in turn, being attached to two recording machines, known as the "Benton Ballistic" and "Schultz Chronoscope," and which measure the velocity of whatever projectile may be used. On firing, the shot breaks the first set of wires, and each machine records the fact. When the second set are broken the record is again made, and the interval of time taken to pass from frame to frame—fifty feet—and the rate per second, are easily obtained.

Again, when the charge is prepared, a strongly-constructed cylinder of iron, solid to all appearance, is tied to the bottom of the cartridge. It is known as the "Rodman Pressure Plug." It consists of a cylinder, nicely fitted with a piston, terminating with a cutting edge, like a tapering wedge, and rests on a thick copper disk. On the shock caused by the explosion of the charge, the copper is cut crosswise and the depth and length is proportioned to the strength of powder. The precise and relative pressure of the gunpowder and velocity of projectile are of great importance in gunnery.

The target represented the section of a casemate, the like of which for strength is not to be found in the United States.

Two 4-inch iron plates were secured edge to edge and bolted to the granite, while the lower plate had six inches of sand backing between the plate and granite wall. The structure was about 26 feet high, 7 feet 9 inches thick behind the plates, with a weight on the top of 200,000 pounds of old guns, etc., to increase the inertia. The whole represented a wall 30 feet high. Many of the stones were from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds in weight. The mass of masonry was well secured with cement, iron "dowels" and "toggles." The plates weighed each about eighteen thousand pounds.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the 15-inch gun was prepared for action. Every officer was at his post. A cartridge of 55 pounds of mammoth powder was placed in the gun and rammed home; then followed a ponderous round shot, weighing 432 pounds. The gun was then sighted, when the warning cry was heard "flag up," "prime," "fire." In less than a second the target was struck, a flash of fire, a thin cloud of black smoke, and the air was filled with fragments of shot flying in all directions as if a shell had just burst at the target. Then came an exciting race. Fleet horses, vehicles well loaded with living freight, and a hand car propelled by three stout negroes freighted with officers, etc., soon arrived at the point of interest. It was found that the shot had broken into many pieces; the plate and part of the shot were intensely hot; the fine dust of the fragments had probably taken fire. Its effect was an indentation in the upper plate of about fifteen inches in diameter and three inches deep. At the rear of the target two granite blocks were broken and driven outward about ten inches, and other seams were opened in their immediate vicinity. The pressure was found to be 17,000 pounds, and the initial velocity 1,155 feet per second.

A second shot was fired from the same gun, aimed at the lower plate, which was punched through, but the wall suffered less than in the first shot. It was found, therefore, that the wall was saved at the expense of the plate.

The third shot was of a very different character. It was a 12-inch elongated projectile, 24 inches long, weight 620 pounds, solid, and known as the "Dyer Projectile," constructed on the expanding principle, and quite recently brought to a state of perfection by Mr. Thomas Taylor of Washington Arsenal. The charge used, as before, was 55 pounds. The gun was that known as the "Union Gun," a 12-inch Rodman rifle. Eight of these shots were fired at the target, and four solid 15-inch shot. The scene that succeeded reminded one of the ruins of Fort Sumter. The 600-pounder 12-inch moved with a velocity of about 1,100 feet per second; the flight was smooth and regular, and the shots were distinctly seen in flight. Their effect was tremendous. The granite was ground into dust, which filled the atmosphere; pieces of some were seen flying toward the gun, a distance of 300 feet. Solid blocks of over 1,000 pounds weight were sent reeling backward ten and fifteen feet—one piece of 200 pounds weight being found thirty feet to the rear.

So ended the experiments.

ONE OF THE SMITH FAMILY.

The Cavalry Bureau of the War Department, established in General Orders No. 236, July 28, 1863, has been ordered to be abolished by the Secretary of War, and the records and papers will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

So much of Paragraph 1 of General Orders No. 7, Headquarters Department of the Carolinas, dated Columbia, S. C., June 18, 1866, as constitutes the troops serving in the State of North Carolina as the Second Separate brigade, has been revoked.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The steamer *Winnepes* has been put out of commission at the Navy-yard, at Norfolk, Va.

The steamer *Pouchatan*, flagship to Rear-Admiral Passon, was at Callao September 17th.

The steamer *Sacramento*, Captain Napoleon Collins, sailed from the Navy-yard, Boston, October 11th.

T. G. FORDE, Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies at the U. S. Naval Academy, has resigned his position.

The steamer *Resaca*, Commander Joseph M. Bradford, went into commission at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., October 11th.

The steamer *Augusta*, Captain A. Murray, arrived at Stockholm, Sweden, with Mr. Fox on board, on September 18th, from Cronstadt, from which port they sailed September 15th.

The U. S. S. *Manongahela* left St. Thomas on the 26th of September, and arrived here on the 6th of October, having had forty-two cases of yellow fever on board, losing one officer and six men.

COMMANDER Winslow, commanding the Gulf Squadron, reports, under date of September 28th, the arrival of the U. S. steamer *Chocoma* at Pensacola from Tampico and the Rio Grande. He confirms the report that no blockade had been established, and the rumor was current that there is no possibility of such an event.

The State Department has received the "Notice to Mariners," issued by the Navy Department of Denmark, on the 10th of September, and which is as follows: That the light vessels at Laso Trindelen, at Kobbergrund and at Anholt Knob, which have hitherto been withdrawn from their respective stations, from the 31st of December to the 1st of March, will hereafter, as well as the light vessels in Drogden and Laeso Rende, be kept at their respective stations all the year round, as long as the ice will permit; and further, that all the said light vessels, when forced by the ice to leave their stations, will be replaced as soon as circumstances will allow.

The Light-house Board has issued the following notice to mariners:

Italy.—South-east Coast.—Fixed and Flashing Light on Cape S. Maria di Leuca.—Official information has been received at this office that, on the 6th day of September, 1866, a light was exhibited from a light-house erected on an elevation near the extremity of Cape S. Maria di Leuca. The light is a fixed white light, varied by a flash every half minute, at an elevation of 335 feet above the level of the sea, illuminating an arc of 315 deg.; in clear weather the light should be seen from a distance of twenty-seven miles. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, of the first order. The light-house, which is painted white, is of a truncated pyramidal form, with an octagonal base, and 154 feet high; its position is given in latitude 39 deg. 6 min. 40 sec. north, longitude 18 deg. 22 min. 59 sec. east of Greenwich.

India.—Malabar Coast.—Light at Rutnagherry, or Ratna Ghiri.—Notice has been issued by the Bombay government that, on the 1st day of January, 1867, a light will be exhibited from the south bastion of an old fort, situated on the bluff headland at Rutnagherry, on the western coast of India. The light will be a fixed red light, at an elevation of 300 feet above the mean level of the sea; and in clear weather should be seen from a ship's deck at a distance of eight miles. The light will be exhibited from a short column. Its position is given in latitude 16 deg. 59 min. north, longitude 73 deg. 15 min. 47 sec. east of Greenwich. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the third order.

Directions.—At the port of Rutnagherry there are three anchoring grounds, viz: An outer anchorage for sailing vessels, and an inner anchorage for steamers—the latter only during the fair season. Vessels anchoring in the outer roadstead should do so in eight fathoms, with the light-house bearing N. E. by E. ½ E.; the Adawlat (a large white building on the hill north of the creek) E. ½ E.; and the white tomb (near the beach, south of the creek) E. by S. ½ S. Steam vessels making the port at the beginning or close of the southwest Monsoon, should anchor in six and a half fathoms, with the light-house north, and the Adawlat E. N. E. The inner anchorage is only available for steamers during the fair season when vessels should anchor in not less than four fathoms, with the light-house W. ½ N., and Adawlat E. by N. ½ N. The port of Rutnagherry does not afford the least shelter to ships during the southwest Monsoon; but a vessel in distress would in some measure be protected by anchoring in five fathoms, after rounding the north point of Meria Donghur, a hill three miles to the northward of the light-house. Meria Donghur bay, immediately north of Rutnagherry, affords no shelter, being exposed to the full force of the Monsoon. [All bearings are magnetic. Variation 20 min. east in 1866.]

Baltic.—Temporary discontinuance of light on Outo or Uto Island.—Official information has been received at this office that, in consequence of the reconstruction of the apparatus of the light-tower on Outo or Uto Island, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, the light was extinguished on the 29th day of May last. A special notice will be given when the light is re-established.

Gulf of Finland.—Light on Sommar Island.—Also, that it is intended during the Autumn of the present year, to make an alteration in the light-tower on Sommar Island, Gulf of Finland, and that, in consequence, a temporary wooden structure has been erected close to the original light-house, to which the lantern at present on Sommar Island will be removed on the 8th day of September, 1866, and exhibited therefrom during the alterations. The light on the new structure will be eclipsed by the old building, when bearing from seaward between 8 ½ W., and S. W. ½ S. The remainder of the horizon will be illuminated as before.

West Coast of Africa.—Light of Biafra.—Fixed Light on Fernando Po.—Official information has been received at this office that a light has been established on Fernando Point, the northern extremity of Isabel Bay, Island of Fernando Po. The light is a fixed white light, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of five miles.

Mediterranean.—South Coast of Spain.—Harbor Light at Cartagena.—With reference to the Notice to Mariners, No. 61, issued from this office on the 17th day of September last, relative to the removal of the harbor light of Cartagena, from Point Podadero to Point Navado, information has been received at the Admiralty that the Spanish official document referring to the above removal was incorrect. The Minister of Marine at Madrid has now given notice that the light on Point Podadero, at the entrance of the Port of Cartagena, will be removed on the 24th day of September, 1866, to a new tower on the same point. The lantern of the new tower will be at an elevation of 200 feet above the mean level of the sea.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN, Commanding Department of the Gulf, issued the following circular on the 6th inst.: Staff officers at these headquarters are required to wear the uniform during office hours, viz: from 9 till 3 daily, or whenever on duty. Regimental officers when on duty, and officers visiting these headquarters on business, are also required to wear the uniform. No departure from the requirements of this order will be tolerated.

It appearing that the suit brought by JORDAN WALLACE against FRANKLIN T. BAILEY, before the Sixth Judicial District Court, parish of Washington, La., is for acts done while in the Military Service of the United States, Major-General SHERIDAN has ordered that said suit be at once discontinued and set aside, and no further action be had therein.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN James Gilliss, Acting Quartermaster, has been ordered to Fort Stevens, Oregon.

GENERAL A. J. Smith, Colonel of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, is in Washington.

W. F. Rice, of Massachusetts, who served in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, has been appointed captain Twenty-third U. S. infantry.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been granted First Lieutenant John Marshall, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy).

BREVEZ Brigadier-General L. C. Eaton, Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

BREVEZ Major-General John C. Robinson, Colonel Forty-third U. S. infantry, has received an extension of his leave of absence fifteen days.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Colonel and Breve Brigadier-General A. J. Edgerton, Sixty-fifth U. S. colored infantry.

CAPTAIN Daniel Loosley, Company B, First battalion Fourteenth U. S. infantry, has been ordered to join his company at Fort McDowell, A. T.

CAPTAIN Joseph H. Vanderslice, Company B, Third battalion Fourteenth U. S. infantry, has been ordered to join his company at Fort Grant, A. T.

COMPANY F, Second artillery, Breve Lieutenant-Colonel A. O. Vincent, commanding, has been transferred from Alcatraz Island to Fort Vancouver, W. T.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been granted to Captain Thomas Montgomery, Sixty-fifth U. S. colored infantry.

COLONEL A. K. Long, Secretary to the President, who was called home by the death of his father, has returned to his duties at the Executive Mansion.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. W. Sprague has been relieved from duty as Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Arkansas, by Major-General E. O. C. Ord.

LIEUTENANT Edward J. Harrington, First U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to report for duty, on recruiting service, to Breve Brigadier-General Washington Seawell, U. S. Army.

SECOND Lieutenant Albert G. Forse, Regimental Quartermaster, First U. S. Cavalry, has been directed to report in person to his regimental commander at Fort Vancouver, W. T.

FRANK A. PAGE and Eben Crosby have been appointed Second Lieutenants Forty-fourth infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps. Each of these officers has lost an arm in the service.

The General Court-martial instituted in Special Orders No. 34, C. S., Department of the Tennessee, has been dissolved, and the members ordered to return to their proper stations.

BREVEZ Major-General J. L. Donaldson, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.

The report that Hiram Schofield was appointed Major of one of the new cavalry regiments, is not correct. He has been commissioned captain in a colored regiment, but has not yet accepted.

ACTING Assistant-Surgeon Charles E. Warren, U. S. A., has been detailed in charge of the Post Hospital, Galveston, Texas, relieving R. B. Brown, Assistant-Surgeon and Breve Major U. S. Volunteers.

CAPTAIN Charles H. Warrens, Veteran Reserve Corps, on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau at Newport News, Va., has been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to date from October 25th.

FIRST Lieutenant D. R. Porter, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, having been recently promoted, has been directed to proceed without delay to Brownsville, Texas, and join his company (E), now stationed at that point.

BREVEZ Major Frank W. Perry, Captain, Company G, Third battalion, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, has been ordered to join his company in Arizona, reporting en route to Commanding General Department of California.

BREVEZ Major-General W. H. Emory, U. S. Army, Colonel Fifth U. S. Cavalry, has been assigned to the command of the garrison of Washington, which includes all troops stationed in and about Washington.

CAPTAIN A. McAllister, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), Commissary of Musters, Department of the Gulf, in addition to his other duties, has been authorized and directed to recruit for the Thirty-ninth U. S. infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant and Breve Captain F. Harry Dyer, Fifth U. S. artillery, now assigned to duty with Breve Major-General A. Terry as Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, left Washington, D. C., for Utah Territory on the 15th instant.

The leave of absence for twenty days granted to Lieutenant W. S. Henderson, First U. S. Cavalry, by Special Orders No. 54, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, August 27, 1866, has been extended ten days, by order of Major-General Halleck.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry C. Seymour, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles H. Roberts, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), in addition to his other duties, will report to Colonel and Breve Major-General Joseph A. Mower, Thirty-ninth U. S. infantry, for duty as Acting Regimental Quartermaster for that regiment.

MAJOR Will A. Coulter, late Assistant Adjutant-General of the District of Savannah, and recently commissioned a Lieutenant in the Twelfth U. S. infantry, has been assigned to duty with General Emory as his Acting Assistant

Adjutant-General. Lieutenant E. W. Stone of the same regiment, and late Colonel of a New Hampshire regiment, has been assigned to duty with General Emory as Post Quartermaster.

IN accordance with instructions from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, Breve Lieutenant-Colonel James Biddle, Captain Fifteenth Infantry, with headquarters, and company H, Third battalion Fifteenth infantry, has been directed to proceed to Macon, Ga.

CAPTAIN Justin Hodge, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, at Fayetteville, N. C., and ordered to return to his home and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, preparatory to being mustered out of the service.

So much of Special Orders No. 450, Paragraph 2, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated September 10, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Othello J. Flagg, Commissary Subsistence Volunteers, has been amended to take effect January 1, 1867.

CAPTAIN and Breve Colonel James S. Brisbin, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, transferred from the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, by Special Orders No. 449, Paragraph 8, current series, from the War Department, has been ordered to report for duty, to the commanding officer of his regiment, at New Orleans, La.

So much of Special Orders No. 429, Paragraph 2, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated August 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Augustus F. Hayden, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, to take effect September 1, 1866, is amended to date December 1, 1866.

FIRST Lieutenant O. H. Violet, Regimental Quartermaster Sixty-fifth U. S. colored infantry, who was tried before a General Court-martial, charged with having falsely-balanced scales in his possession, and thereby defrauding the enlisted men of his regiment, has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him.

COLONEL and Breve Brigadier-General S. M. Quincy, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Point Coupee, La., under special instructions from Headquarters Department of the Gulf. As soon as the duty for which he is detailed is accomplished, General Quincy will return to New Orleans.

The following-named officers have been detached from their regiment, and ordered to report to Colonel and Breve Brigadier-General Jos. A. Mower, Thirty-ninth U. S. infantry, for assignment to duty in charge of recruits: Captain E. G. Manning, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry; Second Lieutenant M. F. Smith, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry.

CAPTAIN and Breve Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Harrison, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, has been directed to proceed to Point Coupee, Louisiana, under the instructions given to, and in place of Breve Brigadier-General S. M. Quincy, as detailed in Special Orders No. 39, Paragraph 4, current series from Headquarters Department of the Gulf. Colonel Harrison will return to New Orleans, upon the completion of the duty for which he is detailed.

BRIGADIER and Breve Major-General George W. Getty, U. S. Volunteers, has been directed to proceed to Washington, D. C., under instructions from Headquarters Department of the Gulf. Leave of absence for sixty days has been granted to General Getty, to take effect from the date of his arrival at Washington, with a recommendation to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of thirty days.

MAJOR and Breve Brigadier-General Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Army, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, in conformity with Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 394, C. S., War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, has been announced by Major-General Hancock as Assistant Adjutant-General of that Department.

CAPTAIN and Breve Major Louis E. Granger, Eightieth U. S. colored infantry, has been authorized and directed to recruit for the Thirty-ninth U. S. infantry, at Alexandria, Louisiana, and ordered to proceed to that place without delay. He will report by letter, for instructions, to Colonel and Breve Major-General Jos. A. Mower, Thirty-ninth U. S. infantry, in the City of New Orleans.

MAJOR Henry C. Merriam, Thirty-eighth infantry, U. S. A., having reported to Major-General Hancock for duty, has been directed to proceed to Jefferson Barracks and report to Breve Brigadier-General B. L. E. Bonneville, for duty with his regiment. General Bonneville has ordered Major Merriam to assume command of the detachments and recruits belonging to the Thirty-eighth U. S. infantry, at Jefferson Barracks.

MAJOR-GENERAL Pope has directed that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the post heretofore known as Camp Wardwell will be hereafter designated as Fort Morgan, in commemoration of the name and services of the late C. A. Morgan, U. S. A., deceased. The post heretofore known as Big Laramie will hereafter be known as Fort John Buford, in commemoration of the name and services of the late General John Buford, U. S. Volunteers.

AMONG the passengers who were lost in the *Evening Star* was Second Lieutenant William P. Dixon, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, who graduated at the Military Academy in June, 1866. Lieutenant Dixon was appointed from Evansville, Indiana, and was about to join his regiment in Texas, his graduating leave having just expired. He was a very promising young officer, and is deeply regretted by his classmates, by all of whom he was very much beloved.

FIRST Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles E. Morse, Third battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Breve Major-General Getty, commanding District of Texas. Subject to the approval of the Department Commander, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles E. Morse, Third battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the District of Texas.

CAPTAIN J. P. Conklyn, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored infantry, has been appointed Assistant Com-

missary of Musters, and assigned to duty in the District of Texas, subject to the approval of the War Department, vice First Lieutenant Alfred Townsend, U. S. Army, awaiting decision on an application to be relieved on account of disability. Captain Conklyn will report by letter to the Commissary of Musters, Department of the Gulf, for instructions.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1866, from the Adjutant-General's Office, the services of the following-named officers being no longer needed, they have been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the date set opposite their respective names: Assistant Quartermasters U. S. Volunteers Captain Joseph Tuttle, October 13, 1866; Captain C. S. Barrett, October 20, 1866; Captain George P. Webster (Breve Colonel), October 20, 1866; Captain Justin Hodge, October 13, 1866; Surgeon U. S. Volunteers Breve Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Hood, October 13, 1866. They will receive no final payments until they have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States.

THE muster out and honorable discharge from the service of Surgeon J. W. Lawton, U. S. V., having been ordered by the War Department, he has been relieved from duty as Surgeon-in-Chief, Bureau R. F. and A. L., State of Georgia. Breve Major-General Davis Tillson, Assistant-Commissioner State of Georgia, in parting with Surgeon Lawton, expresses his high appreciation of the valuable and faithful services rendered by him during his connection, for more than a year, with the Bureau in this State.

FIRST Lieutenant J. M. Reisinger, One Hundred and Fourteenth U. S. colored infantry, having been tried by a General Court-martial and found guilty of "Disobedience of orders" and "absence without leave," has been sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States. The sentence, however, in this case, has been remitted by Major-General P. H. Sheridan, upon the recommendation of all the members of the Court and the General Commanding the District of Texas, and also in consideration of the former good conduct of the accused.

A GENERAL Court-martial, consisting of Breve Colonel J. R. Smith, Major U. S. A.; Breve Major James Steward, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. artillery; Captain Wm. S. Collier, Fourth U. S. infantry; Breve Captain Gerhard L. Lecher, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant Wm. Ennis, Fourth U. S. artillery; and Second Lieutenant A. W. Vogdes, Fourth infantry, Judge-Advocate, convened at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan, on the 9th inst., for the trial of such prisoners as might be brought before it.

A BOARD of Survey was appointed to meet in the City of New Orleans, at the office of Breve Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster, Monday, October 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon an alleged discrepancy in two lots of oats, received by Breve Lieutenant-Colonel Strang from Breve Major J. L. Woods, Assistant Quartermaster at St. Louis, Mo., per steamers *Mississippi* and *Pauline Carroll*. The Board will ascertain the nature and extent of the discrepancy, if any is found, and fix the responsibility. Detail for the Board: Captain John Lynes, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry; First Lieutenant and Breve Major E. H. Hosmer, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry; First Lieutenant Willis Gardner, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry.

At the request of Captain E. H. Leib, Fifth Cavalry, Breve Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., a Court of Inquiry was appointed to meet at Nashville, Tenn., October 9, 1866. Detail for the Court: Breve Major-General W. P. Carlin, Major Sixteenth infantry; Breve Brigadier-General W. W. Lowe, Captain Fifth Cavalry; Breve Colonel M. P. Small, C. S., U. S. A.; Breve Captain S. R. Honey, First Lieutenant, Fifteenth infantry, Judge-Advocate. The Court will inquire into certain charges which have been preferred against Captain and Breve Lieutenant-Colonel Leib, and which will be furnished the Court by the Acting Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Tennessee, and give its opinion as to the necessity of a trial of the accused upon said charges before a General Court-martial.

THE President has recently made the following appointments in the Regular Army: Captain A. S. Doggett, Sixteenth U. S. infantry; Captain G. P. Buell, Eleventh U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant H. L. Stone, Forty-first U. S. infantry; Captain C. J. Von Herman, Thirty-third U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant A. C. Markley, Forty-first U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant W. W. Deane, Twelfth U. S. infantry; Captain Wm. A. Throop, Twenty-sixth U. S. infantry; Captain J. S. Croston, Fifteenth U. S. infantry; and Second Lieutenant Edward Allsworth, Fortieth U. S. infantry. These officers should at once send their present address to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C., in order that their letters of appointment may be forwarded to them.

BREVEZ Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, in compliance with Special Orders No. 439, Paragraph 13, current series, from the War Department, has been directed to proceed without delay to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the Commanding Officer sub-district of Central Texas, for assignment to duty as Depot Quartermaster at San Antonio, and as Chief Quartermaster of that Military sub-district, relieving Breve Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army. Upon being relieved as above, Breve Lieutenant-Colonel Ransom will proceed to Galveston, Texas, and report in person to the Commanding Officer, District of Texas, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that district.

BREVEZ Lieutenant-Colonel LOUIS H. MARSHALL, Fourteenth infantry, commanding battalion consisting of companies A, B and E, Second battalion Fourteenth infantry, and companies H and F, First Cavalry, is on the "war path." He has had an engagement with Indians at the Forks of the Owyhee, 'laho killing thirty-five of the enemy.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER NINE.

The Remington Breech-loader.....	133	The Target Experiments at Fort...	138
The Army.....	134	ress Monroe.....	138
Iron-clads and Projectiles.....	134	Various Naval Matters.....	138
English Naval Men.....	135	Army and Navy Personal.....	139
A New System of Ordnance.....	135	The United States and Europe.....	140
Foreign Naval Military Affairs.....	136	Soldiers as Citizens.....	140
Bronzing Gun-barrels.....	136	Mexican Affairs.....	141
Numbers of the New Regimental.....	136	Editorial Paragraphs.....	141
Guns and Armor.....	137	Quartermaster's Department.....	142
Physical Examinations in the Navy.....	137	Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.....	142
Nautical Reformatory Schools.....	137	Abstract of Special Orders since	
Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.....	137	October 8, 1866.....	142
Experimental Researches in Steam.....	137	Army Gazette.....	143
Engineering.....	137	Navy Gazette.....	143
The Congreve Rocket System.....	138	Artillery Department.....	144
Signature of Naval Officers' Com-		Interesting Railroad Record.....	146
missions.....	138		

TO OUR NEW YORK SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Publishers regret that a necessary change in the arrangements for the delivery of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the City of New York has resulted in depriving some of the subscribers of the last issue of the paper. The new arrangements are now completed, and the Publishers hope there will be no further reason for complaint. Subscribers are particularly requested to give notice at the office of any irregularity.

THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE apprehension exists abroad, and finds expression in a variety of ways, that the United States are about to depart from the time-honored foreign policy of WASHINGTON for the purpose of taking a hand in European politics. The French Emperor, in his recent Circular, obscurely hinted at such a possibility, and the Paris *Patrie*, a journal which distinguished itself during the late Rebellion by animosity toward this country, openly and repeatedly charges the present disturbances in the East to intrigues set on foot by the United States, in conjunction with England and Russia. The recent visit of an American fleet to Russian ports, and the cordial reception of our Naval officers by the Imperial Government, give a coloring of plausibility to the theories of the Parisian journalist, whose vivid imagination has conjured up this terrible vision of a Cossack and Republican alliance. We need not dwell long on the manifest absurdity of these apprehensions, nor take much pains to refute the equally absurd theory of the London *Saturday Review*, and other English journals, that we are seeking occasion to rush into a foreign war in order to allay political dissensions at home. A little more careful study of the course pursued by the United States during and since the war, would convince our foreign critics that, at present, we have no thought of engaging in hostilities with other Nations. We have nothing to gain by a foreign war. So far as our relations with Europe are concerned, our interests all lie in the direction of peace. This is not because we are unprepared for war. On the contrary, we were never in a more favorable position for a trial of arms with any European Power. We have at least half a million of veteran soldiers who could be brought into the field at short notice, and our iron-clad fleet would have nothing to fear from all the navies of Europe combined. But, while the policy of the United States has never been aggressive, the great work of repairing the ravages of war in the South demands not only peace at home, but the maintenance of friendly relations with Europe.

Nowhere has this absurd apprehension taken deeper root than in England, probably because against no other country have we so many or so great causes of complaint. Even during the progress of our civil war, British journals constantly expressed the fear that if the Government came out of the struggle victorious it would seek to be revenged on the country whose powerful influence and active cooperation were thrown on the side of the Rebellion. This argument was constantly used to our injury by unfriendly

advocates of foreign intervention in favor of Southern independence. Knowing how little they have done to deserve our friendship, they naturally dread our enmity. The policy of the Government toward the Fenians should suffice to convince them of their error. If we had wished to provoke a foreign war, here was an opportunity not to be let slip. Canada was almost defenceless, and could have opposed but little resistance to a vigorous invasion. The good faith displayed by the Government on this occasion ought to have convinced the people of England that our intentions toward them are entirely pacific, and that, deeply as we were offended by their conduct during the Rebellion, we had no disposition to avenge our grievances by war. Yet we scarcely take up an English journal in which the probability of war with the United States is not gravely discussed or in some way alluded to, and always in a way to indicate that the aggressive movement is expected to come from this side. England, we are now informed, desires nothing so much as an alliance with the United States. It will not be her fault, we are constantly told, if war should break out between the two countries. The very papers that two years ago urged the necessity of foreign intervention in our affairs, now as earnestly urge the maintenance of friendly relations.

The most signal instance of this revulsion of feeling is to be found in Lord STANLEY's address at the banquet given in Liverpool to the layers of the Atlantic Telegraph. To the British Minister for Foreign Affairs was entrusted the delicate task of replying to the toast "England and America United." After a few remarks on the Ocean Telegraph and the advantages of instantaneous communication between the Old World and the New, Lord STANLEY passed to a brief consideration of the diplomatic aspect of the question. To his mind it was a great gain that the people of England and the United States were going to be brought into closer connection with one another than had ever existed before. England and America, he said, "are both in a position to gain mutually by fair, temperate criticism of one another's proceedings. They have no opposite interests; united they are a match for the world; while a quarrel between them would be a fearful injury not only to themselves, but to the best interests of mankind." This is strong language for a British Minister to hold toward the United States; but, as if to show that the words had not fallen hastily from his lips, Lord STANLEY closed his address with these remarkable expressions: "It is in the deep conviction that 'on the union of the two Nations, more than on any other earthly thing, the future of civilization depends; and it will be the conviction also that who ever wilfully or ignorantly estranges them one from another is doing, on the whole, the very worst act a human being could commit; it is with these feelings that I now give you the toast 'England and America united.'"

It must have cost Lord STANLEY something of a struggle to utter such words as these. Nothing but the solemn conviction of their truth could have brought him to put on record such a damning judgment of the course pursued by the British Government and his own party toward this country. If it be, as he avers, the "worst act a human being could commit" to estrange the people of the two countries, what excuse can be offered in justification of those statesmen and journalists of England who have done so much during the last five years to arouse and keep alive the very feelings which he deprecates so earnestly? If bitterness and enmity exist between the two countries, the fault lies wholly on the other side; and if, in the isolation to which her foreign policy has condemned her in Europe, England turns in vain to America for the sympathy that ought exist between people of the same race and civilization, she has herself alone to thank for her disappointment. True, she is trying to make atonement for her sins. Lord STANLEY is urged to reconsider Earl RUSSELL's refusal to entertain the "Alabama claims," and to conciliate the American Government and people by making concessions which were haughtily refused a year ago. These manifestations might have had more effect in this country were it not for the suspicion that but for her foreign and domestic difficulties, England would not so earnestly court an alliance with us, nor appear so willing to make amends for her previous conduct. We have no faith

in her professions of disinterestedness; and although nothing is further from our thoughts than war, we cannot be expected to reciprocate very warmly her sudden offer of eternal friendship and peace.

SOLDIERS AS CITIZENS.

THE War of Rebellion made America a martial Nation. The proof is less in the four years' battle record past and gone, than in the present aspect of the country, and the tastes, customs and inspirations of the people. The coming celebration of the Army of the Tennessee is but a grander type of the societies formed throughout the Republic, South as well as North, to perpetuate the glories and the hallowed memories of the war. The organizations are of all sizes, from corps down to companies; may be found in every State, and serve to keep alive the soldierly spirit kindled in the field.

In civil affairs, however, the military spirit bequeathed by the war as a National inheritance is most manifest. The late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, deserve more literally than ever before the name of "campaigns." There never was such organization of forces, such enrolling of voters, such marches and countermarches before the battle at the polls. In the days of HARRISON and HENRY CLAY there was more boisterous excitement and enthusiasm; but in our times the young voters crystallize into military organizations, drill like veterans of the field, as, indeed, a million of them are, and march with precision in their torchlight processions. There are "Boys in Blue," "Invincibles," "Grand Army of the Republic," and what not, with organizations patterned after those of the service, and with a degree of discipline and obedience, sometimes, which befit men who have been soldiers. Such a spectacle may excite the fears of an alarmist, or the umbrage of a defeated candidate; but it shows how a Nation once turned into citizen soldiery, at the call of war, may afterward become, by sheer habit, a Nation of soldierly citizens.

Long indeed will it be before all that better and manlier part of life which is learned in the school of the soldier—courage, discipline, obedience to authority, and patriotism—can be worn down by years of peace, and of supreme devotion to personal gain. Before the war, a half century free from the clangor of arms, except for the far distant Mexican campaigns and the Indian border warfare, had made the people of America ignorant of what it was to give up fortune and life to the country. It had also, to a great degree, hidden the virtues of obedience, self-restraint and discipline, and too much elevated individual freedom and selfish detachment from the rest of one's countrymen. With all the war's evil, it at least left a Nation nerved up to more generous National impulses, to more manly habits, and to a deeper sense of patriotic duty.

We have now the manual and marchings taught in public schools; the gymnasias are forced to call in military officers to complete their systems of exercise; "military and classical" academies spring up. The militia especially feels the benefit of the war in numbers, and, above all, in efficiency. The sly thrust of BIGLOW, who declared that "if there was anything more ridiculous than military glory it was militia 'glory,'" has now lost its point, for the militia contains a great proportion of soldiers who have seen service in the field.

The ancients were wont to subordinate the individual to the State; we moderns subordinate the State to the individual. The true policy may lie between an extreme like that of Sparta, and an opposite extreme like that hitherto of America. In this country we surely relaxed too far the lawful bond between citizen and Nation, and in our democratic efforts at perfect individual freedom, overrode the obligation of patriotism, letting the privilege swallow up the duty. Before the outbreak of the late war, to have asked of Americans that devotion of time and labor to the State which raised Prussia so quickly to her pitch of glory, or even that duty which republican Switzerland demands of her people, would have been thought unbridled despotism. But the War of the Rebellion not only brought out to notice the lofty duties of patriotism, but, when it passed away, left among the people soldierly habits of discipline and obedience; it accustomed them also to regard military service as among the possibilities of life.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

THE news from Mexico, if confused and contradictory rumors deserve the name of news, indicates that matters are going from bad to worse in that unhappy country. With the exception of the capital itself, and the districts occupied by the French troops, the whole country is given over to the wildest disorder. Rival chiefs, at the head of bands of desperadoes, calling themselves "liberals" or "patriots," plunder the towns and keep the unarmed population in constant terror. These marauders respect no law. Whoever has the misfortune to own property is the object of their unpleasant attentions. They would just as soon plunder their own countrymen as the French; and such is the terror and distress they have created by their crimes, that the people are beginning to wish for delay in the departure of MAXIMILIAN'S foreign troops, whose withdrawal would have the immediate effect of enlarging the area of anarchy.

Years of internal dissension have almost obliterated the sentiment of nationality in Mexico. It was aroused for a short time by the heroic defence of Puebla against the French invaders, but was lost with the downfall of that city, and no leader has since appeared of sufficient influence to command the attention of the people and cause them to rally about the National standard. The attempts under various chiefs to resist the invaders have been isolated and ill-supported, and have, therefore, come to nothing. The dissensions of innumerable factions have neutralized the intense hatred of foreign domination that characterizes the Mexicans as a race. They hate the French, but they hate each other more, and under the lead of rival chiefs have wasted energies that, under more fortunate auspices, might have sufficed to keep MAXIMILIAN out of Mexico.

Such being the condition of the country, we are not surprised by the news we receive, week after week, of the capture and recapture of this or the other city. The news of a Liberal victory is followed by the news of a Liberal defeat, and both dispatches are, perhaps, contradicted the next day and confirmed on the following. Through one source we receive a circumstantial and minute account of the defeat of ESCOBEDO by General MEJIA under the walls of Monterey, and the occupation of that city by the Imperial troops. Through another source, equally authentic, we receive intelligence of the whereabouts of General MEJIA that makes it physically impossible for him to have been within five hundred miles of Monterey at the time of its alleged capture by him. Such rumors disturb us very little. We neither credit nor discredit them.

The latest story from Mexico comes to us in a form that demands closer attention than do most reports from that country. It purports to give the particulars of an attempt by a party of Mexicans and American adventurers to capture Matamoras from the usurping commandant of the city, Colonel CANALES. The ostensible object of the expedition was the release of General TAPIA, who claims to be the legal Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, but who was kept a close prisoner by CANALES. The expeditionary force, under command of General FORD, was not large. It consisted of about 175 Americans and 30 Mexicans. A reinforcement of 300 Texan Volunteers was expected, but did not appear in season to participate in the attack. The expedition was to be supported by the gunboat *Chinaco*, armed with a 12-pound rifle and a smooth-bore howitzer, and manned by a crew of eight men, under command of Captain OSBON, of New York. The attack was ordered for the 21st ult., and was to begin at midnight. The expeditionary force was in camp on the American side of the Rio Grande, a few miles above Brownsville. The night proved stormy, and hours were wasted in collecting the force, so that it was three in the morning before the attack began. The fighting was of short duration. Only a few shots had been exchanged when the retreat was sounded, and the attacking party fell back under cover of the gunboat without the loss of a man. As soon as it was daylight, the *Chinaco* steamed across to Brownsville, where, as CANALES threatened to open fire upon her, she was surrendered to the United States officials. The men were landed, and proceeded to their camp to "await developments."

The preponderance of Americans in this expedition is a curious circumstance, but a sentence in Captain OSBON'S own account of the affair will probably explain their presence. Beside liberating General

TAPIA, the troops were to seize the military treasury at Matamoras, and pay themselves from it, returning the balance, if any remained, to such officers as General TAPIA might designate. The affair has the appearance of having been a mere plundering expedition, with no more connection with the liberation of Mexico than with the deliverance of Poland. Since the affair of the 21st ult., General FORD has organized a larger force, with which he intends to make another attack on CANALES.

Mexico has much to dread from such friends. She would better at once give in her adhesion to MAXIMILIAN than suffer her cities and towns to be plundered by adventurers like FORD and OSBON, whose only object is to aggrandize and enrich themselves. If they are in earnest in wishing to get rid of the foreigner, the people of Mexico should rally to the standard of JUAREZ or some other native chieftain of character and approved patriotism, under whose guidance they might restore harmony and peace with national independence. From foreign military adventurers they have nothing to expect but the continuance of the misrule and anarchy under which they have so nearly lost their existence as a nation.

THERE is good omen for the physical training and manly organized discipline of the coming generation, in the impetus of late given to athletic exercises. With politics, these divide the public attention during the present season. Horse-racing is said to have been fixed as an "institution," and the epidemic of baseball spreads wider and wider. A friend of the turf has made up tables to show that the capital in horse-flesh in America is vaster even than all that invested in cotton and woollen, and thence draws conclusions upon the importance of bettering the breed. Now, should some enthusiast make similar statistics of the ball clubs, his result would be hardly less credible, for even the clerks, the printers, nay, the churches themselves, have thousands of clubs—known commonly by the business name of their employers or by that of the religious society. Not with more anxiety was the result of the contest between Geary and Clymer attended than that between the "Atlantics" and "Athletics"—in short, batting and fielding is not a pastime now in America, it is a mania.

All this tends to a good result. It teaches the value of training, and the power of collective effort; it habituates youth to discipline, obedience and organization. It furnishes robustness of health, and muscular vigor, symmetry and adroitness. A great essayist notices that "when the young English have no wars to breathe their riotous valors in, they seek for travels as dangerous as war;" and the outdoor sports of that Nation are famous. It cannot be doubted that the return of so many young soldiers to the tranquil pursuits of civil life has greatly increased the taste in America for competitive sports in the open air. These are the channels in which to work off their superfluous excitement and their desire of conquering. And, meanwhile, the friendly associations recall the camaraderie of the campaign. But, however this may be, the physical benefit is unquestionable.

IN the turbulent Autumn politics wherein the Union now tosses and seethes, it is suggestive to see how the heat of strife within is topped by flames of foreign aggression. All parties, however they differ upon reconstruction, agree on annexation; and the caucus orator who can get a round of applause in no other way, easily gathers it when he launches upon the "manifest destiny" of the country.

All this may be idle vamping, as in times past, and the natural itching to kick our neighbors' shins may, as heretofore, be regulated by the probability of return in kind. But from the very belligerent tone of the last Congress, most of whose prominent members will be returned, and from the hostile notes of the Fall campaign, the least that can be expected is a violent wordy warfare with the foreign Powers against whom we have ground of complaint. More than one Congressman has seen fit to make his calling and election sure by direct or indirect pledges with regard to Mexico and Canada. Not only Radicals and Johnsonites, but Juarists and Fenians, have their catechisms for candidates. The people in general are daily assured that, in place of the present pent-up Utica between lakes and gulf, and ocean and ocean,

with but a few million square miles of land, and a few thousand miles of seaboard, the "whole boundless continent" shall be theirs. That, however, is a safe promise, and no one will be called to account for breaking it; not so with the Mexican and Canadian pledges. The coming Congress is likely to deal largely and belligerently in foreign relations—the only saving chance being that war within will be too much for dream of war without, and so, once more, instead of settling accounts with England, France, Mexico, Canada, we shall only score them up upon the door.

THE following are the latest appointments in the new regiments: Colonels—FRED'K STEELE, Twentieth U. S. infantry; GEORGE STONEMAN, Twenty-first U. S. infantry; JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, Twenty-third U. S. infantry; GORDON GRANGER, Twenty-fifth U. S. infantry; JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Twenty-seventh U. S. infantry; GEORGE W. GETTY, Thirty-seventh U. S. infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel—J. H. WILSON, Thirty-fifth U. S. infantry.

THE following is a list of the officers examined during the week by the Board appointed to examine officers appointed in the infantry arm of the service: Colonels—J. C. ROBINSON, Forty-third; GORDON GRANGER, Twenty-fifth. Lieutenant-Colonels—E. W. HINKS, Fortieth; G. A. WOODWARD, Forty-fifth; J. B. MCINTOSH, Forty-second. Major—T. F. RODENBOUGH, Forty-second. Captains—H. O'NEILL, Thirty-ninth; G. E. ATWOOD, Twenty-seventh; L. E. CRONE, Forty-second; D. GORDON, Thirty-eighth; J. N. CRAIG, Thirty-eighth; W. P. HUXFORD, Forty-second; C. J. VON HERMAN, Thirty-third. First Lieutenants—J. H. FISHER, Twenty-second; J. H. SYLVESTER, Forty-fourth; W. F. SPURGEON, Thirty-eighth; R. W. TYLER, Forty-fourth; WM. BURNES, Forty-fourth. Second Lieutenants—T. BARKER, Twenty-third; J. R. DUFFY, Eighteenth.

THE publishers of the *Galaxy*, the new fortnightly magazine, make the liberal offer to give to each purchaser of the November 1st number of the magazine, which is now ready, a copy of a handsomely illustrated pamphlet book of 165 pages, containing the first twenty-six chapters of "The Claverings," ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S latest, and, it is said, best story. "The Claverings" is appearing in the *Galaxy* simultaneously with its publication in England, and will soon be completed. The object of the publishers is to enable new readers of the magazine to read the conclusion of the story intelligibly. The plan they adopt is similar to that pursued with great success by the French publisher of one of VICTOR HUGO'S most celebrated stories. The *Galaxy* has already established a brilliant reputation.

THE Emperor of the French has been making his stay at Biarritz useful by inspecting an iron-clad fleet of four French vessels anchored off that place. He gave especial attention to the armament of one of the frigates which carried guns of 24 and 19 centimetres calibre (about nine and a-half and seven and three-quarter inches), the larger of which weighed, with their carriages, about 21 tons each. He had the gun exercise gone through, and satisfied himself that such guns could be worked in broadside, even in a heavy sea, for there was quite a swell at the time, and the frigate rolled considerably.

It appearing that the suit No. 4, D. Y. GRAYSON vs. J. H. WISNER, brought before the Magistrate's Court, Ward No. 3, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, is to recover damages for acts done by the said WISNER while in the military service of the United States, and by the orders of a superior officer, under the provisions of General Orders No. 3, current series, from the War Department, General SHERIDAN has ordered that the suit be dismissed and set aside, and no further action be had therein.

THE disbanding Italian soldiers receive a "gratification" on leaving the service, as follows: Private 72 lire (a lire is about 19 cents); corporal 99 lire; sergeants 198 to 252 lire; quartermaster 360 lire. Accountments are restored or paid for. Officers receive six months' pay, intact, upon the day of discharge.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has recently issued a circular directing staff officers at his headquarters to wear their uniforms during office hours, or whenever on duty, and officers visiting headquarters on business are also required to wear uniforms.

By order of General GRANT, Department commanders have been authorized to assign field officers serving under them wherever they deem their services most required, provided the assignment is with troops of their own regiment, without application to Headquarters of the Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6, 1866.
General Orders No. 83.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General or received at this office during the week ending October 6, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Leave of absence for ten days, subject to the approval of the President of the Military Commission, of which he is a member, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Allen, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. S. O. No. 476, A. G. O., September 25, 1866.

The permission to delay reporting to the Commanding General Military Division of the Missouri granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Camp, Assistant Quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 445, September 6, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended ten days. S. O. No. 479, A. G. O., September 27, 1866.

Military Storekeeper W. H. Gill, Quartermaster's Department, will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Brigadier-General Vinton, Deputy Quartermaster-General, New York city, to relieve Military Storekeeper Reuben M. Potter, Quartermaster's Department. On being relieved Military Storekeeper Potter will await further orders, and in the mean time attend to the settlement of his accounts. S. O. No. 486, A. G. O., October 1, 1866.

Leave of absence is hereby granted Brevet Major A. G. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster, for thirty days, to date from the 6th instant. S. O. No. 488, A. G. O., October 2, 1866.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, his services being no longer needed, Brevet Brigadier-General H. L. Robinson, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is at his own request hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. S. O. No. 489, A. G. O., October 2, 1866.

Brevet Major-General Robert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster-General, will report without delay to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific, for duty as Chief Quartermaster, relieving Brevet Colonel E. B. Babbitt, Deputy Quartermaster-General. Colonel Babbitt, upon being relieved, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Columbia, for duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department. S. O. No. 490, A. G. O., October 3, 1866.

Leave of absence for ten days is hereby granted Captain J. G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. S. O. No. 491, A. G. O., October 3, 1866.

A Board will assemble in the city of Washington, at one o'clock, p. m., the 5th day of October, 1866, to prepare a plan and specifications for the buildings of the War Department at Washington, contemplated by the 7th section of the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, with detailed estimates of the cost and the time for erecting the same, which, as soon as prepared, will be submitted with report to the Secretary of War. The following is a copy of the act referred to: "Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that the Secretary of War be directed to cause estimates to be made for the erection of suitable fire-proof buildings for the War Department in Washington, stating the location and price of the land, and plans and cost of necessary buildings to be reported at the next session of Congress. Detail for the Board: Brigadier and Brevet Major-General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General; Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General; Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army; Colonel and Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel and Brevet Major-General A. E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Major and Brevet Brigadier-General N. Michler, Corps of Engineers; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Ordnance Department. The junior member will act as recorder. S. O. No. 494, A. G. O., October 4, 1866.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following-named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Colonel Henry T. Noble, Quartermaster's Department; Colonel S. H. Manning, Quartermaster's Department; Captain George T. Browning, Captain Samuel Baird. S. O. No. 495, A. G. O., October 5, 1866.

By direction of the President, Captain Greene Durbin, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, is hereby mustered out of the service of the United States. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. S. O. No. 495, A. G. O., October 5, 1866.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Allen, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, in Special Orders No. 476, September 25, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended ten days. S. O. No. 496, A. G. O., October 5, 1866.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General Robert Allen, Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. S. O. No. 497, A. G. O., October 6, 1866.

In order to carry out the provisions of section 37, act approved July 28, 1866, the following officers of the Quartermaster's Department, to wit: Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Perry, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General B. C. Card, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Colonel A. Bliss, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Major H. A. Royce, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, will constitute a Board for the purpose of preparing a code of regulations for the government of the Quartermaster's Department. They will enter at once upon the preparation of these regu-

lations, in addition to their present routine duty, and will report to the Quartermaster-General, to be submitted to the Honorable Secretary of War, as directed by letter of 28th of September, 1866. General Orders No. 80, Q. M. G.'s Office, October 1, 1866.

Captain Justin Hodge, Assistant Quartermaster, is hereby relieved from duty in Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed without delay to his place of residence, reporting thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for muster out of service. S. O. No. 147, Bureau of R. F. and A. L., Washington, October 4, 1866.

TO WEEK ENDING, OCTOBER 13.

By order of the President, Brevet Major-General J. L. Donaldson, Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. S. O. No. 505, A. G. O., October 11, 1866.

Brevet Major-General J. L. Donaldson, Colonel, and Assistant Quartermaster-General, will report in person to the Commanding General Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Division, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Easton, Quartermaster. S. O. No. 508, A. G. O., October 12, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Carling, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, having received a summons to appear as a witness before the U. S. District Court in Minnesota, is hereby directed to proceed to Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, for the purpose of obtaining authority necessary to obey said summons. S. O. No. 24, Headquarters District of the Chattahoochee, Macon, Ga., October 8, 1866.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following-named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States:—Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, Captain Joseph Tuttle, October 13, 1866; Captain C. S. Barrett, October 20, 1866; Captain George P. Webster, (Brevet Colonel), October 20, 1866; Captain Justin Hodge, October 13, 1866. S. O. No. 510, A. G. O., October 13, 1866.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Allen, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, in Special Orders No. 496, October 5, 1866, from this office, is hereby further extended ten days. S. O. No. 511, A. G. O., October 13, 1866.

FIFTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the commissioned officers of the Fifteenth U. S. infantry:

Colonel Oliver L. Shepherd, on leave; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel K. Dawson, on leave; Majors John D. Wilkins, Third battalion, Macon, Ga., commanding regiment; N. A. M. Dudley, Second battalion, Vicksburg, Miss.; Ed. McK. Hudson, First battalion, Mobile, Ala.

CAPTAINS.—John H. Young, Company F, Third battalion; Henry Keteltas, E, First battalion, on leave; James Biddle, H, Third battalion, Macon, Ga.; Thomas H. Norton, C, Second battalion, Vicksburg, Miss.; Joseph S. York, G, First battalion, Mobile, Ala.; John F. Ritter, H, Second battalion, Vicksburg, Miss.; James Curtis, H, First battalion, Fort Gaines, Ala.; Lynde Catlin, D, Second battalion, Natchez, Miss.; Horace Jewett, D, First battalion, General Recruiting Service; George M. Brayton, C, First battalion, Fort Morgan, Ala.; Edward W. Smith, A, Second battalion, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.; Frederick D. Ogilby, E, Third battalion, General Recruiting Service; George H. Tracy, F, First battalion, Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala.; Charles A. Wickoff, A, Third battalion, General Recruiting Service; Charles McC. Lord, G, Third battalion, Macon, Ga.; Samuel C. Greene, C, Third battalion, Macon, Ga.; George W. Fetterman, D, Third battalion, General Recruiting Service; Solomon E. Woodward, B, Second battalion, resignation accepted September 30, 1866; Irwin W. Potter, G, Second battalion, Vicksburg, Miss.; William B. Ocleston, B, Third battalion, on leave; Andrew M. Brown, F, Second battalion, General Recruiting Service; James Y. Semple, A, First battalion, Fort Gaines, Ala.; George K. Sander-son, E, Second battalion, Grenada, Miss.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—William Galloway, Company A, First battalion, on leave; Roman H. Gray, H, Second battalion, General Recruiting Service; Samuel R. Honey, C, First battalion, Department Service, Nashville, Tenn.; Wm. H. Heilman, F, Third battalion, General Recruiting Service; Mason Jackson, F, First battalion, General Recruiting Service; Robert Harrison, C, Third battalion, Macon, Ga.; Theodore Kendall, G, Third battalion, General Recruiting Service; John Williams, D, Second battalion, General Recruiting Service; Alfred Hedberg, A, Second battalion, General Recruiting Service; James P. Brown, E, First battalion, Fort Morgan, Ala.; Orson C. Knapp, H, Third battalion, Macon, Ga.; George Haller, G, Second battalion, Vicksburg, Miss.; Charles H. Breckinridge, B, Third battalion, Huntsville, Ala.; Warren C. Beach, C, Second battalion, Vicksburg, Miss.; Eugene W. Shiebler, A, Third battalion, Mobile, Ala.; Erasmus C. Gilbreath, B, Second battalion, Vicksburg, Miss.; James H. Stewart, H, First battalion, Mobile, Ala.; George Shorkley, B, First battalion, Selma, Ala.; John J. Conyngham, D, First battalion, Montgomery, Ala.; Egbert B. Savage, D, Third battalion, Mobile, Ala.; Frederick W. Coleman, E, Third battalion, Regimental Adjutant; Ira Quimby, F, Second battalion, Vicksburg, Miss.; John G. S. White, E, Second battalion, Grenada, Miss.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—Joseph G. Waters, Company D, First battalion, Montgomery, Ala.; Frank T. Adams, C, First battalion, Fort Morgan, Ala.; Frederick Bayer, A, Second battalion, Vicksburg, Miss.; George W. Ballantine, C, Second battalion, Vicksburg, Miss.; Calvin A. Anderson, B, Second battalion, Vicksburg, Miss.; William P. Schall, H, First battalion, Fort Gaines, Ala.; John L. Churchill, D, Second battalion, Natchez, Miss.; Gordon Winslow, G, First battalion, Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala.;

M. P. Buffum, A, First battalion, Regimental Quartermaster; James W. Powell, F, First battalion, Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala.; Thomas L. Nye, E, Second battalion, Grenada, Miss.; William A. H. Lewis, G, Second battalion, died at Reading, Pa., August, 1866; John L. Toll, D, Third battalion, Mobile, Ala.; J. A. Young, B, Third battalion, Huntsville, Ala.; J. Whitney, F, Second battalion, Vicksburg, Miss.; Wilson T. Hartz, E, First battalion; Nelson W. Edwards, H, Second battalion; John C. Scantling, F, Third battalion, Newport Barracks, Ky.; Helena Dodd, H, Third battalion, Macon, Ga.; Charles J. Johnson, E, Third battalion; James W. Allen, A, Third battalion; Lafayette E. Campbell, G, Third battalion, Macon, Ga.; Edward P. Wilbur, B, First battalion; Edward M. Adams, C, Third battalion.

The officers not accounted for have recently been appointed and not yet reported. Captain Young has been ordered before the Retiring Board; whereabouts unknown. Notice of death of Lieutenant Lewis is unofficial, but positive. Notice of resignation of Captain S. E. Woodward, is in orders, and official. Headquarters of Fifteenth U. S. infantry are at Macon, Ga. Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson has probably been appointed colonel of the Nineteenth infantry, Major Julius Haydon promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Fifteenth, but no official notice has been received at Regimental Headquarters in either case. About one half of the officers on General Recruiting Service will soon be ordered in, as the old and new details are now out.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE OCTOBER 6, 1866.

OCTOBER 6.—Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Medical Storekeeper H. Johnson.

The leave of absence granted Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, Thirty-third U. S. infantry, in S. O. No. 443, September 5, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

Permission to delay reporting to the Commanding Officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for forty days, to date from the 6th instant, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant D. A. Irwin, Fourth U. S. cavalry (recently appointed), provided he cannot be relieved from duty as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for Dauphin County, Pa., before that time.

OCTOBER 8.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry E. Maynardier, Twelfth U. S. infantry, will, upon his muster out as Colonel of the Fifth U. S. Volunteers, proceed to join his regiment in the Department of Washington. Permission to delay reporting for three months is hereby granted him.

Captain C. H. McNally, Third U. S. cavalry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the retiring Board.

OCTOBER 9.—Permission to delay complying with the requirements of Paragraph 2, General Orders No. 23, April 10, 1866, from this office, granted Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton (now Brevet Major-General), Major Second U. S. cavalry, in S. O. No. 348, July 20, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended until the 31st inst.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major-General Alfred Pleasanton, Major Second U. S. cavalry, in S. O. No. 161, April 9, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended six months from the 16th inst.

Permission to delay reporting for duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, after complying with his orders to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant E. L. Huggins, Second U. S. artillery, until the 25th instant, or until the next detachment of recruits sails for California.

OCTOBER 10.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Brigham, Commissary of Subsistence, will report in person to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of conferring upon matters pertaining to the Subsistence Department. On the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, Ninth U. S. infantry, in S. O. No. 153, September 24, 1866, from Headquarters General Recruiting Service U. S. A., New York City, is hereby further extended ten days, provided a detachment of recruits does not meantime sail for California.

OCTOBER 11.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Swan, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, until Nov. 1, 1866; Captain Henry W. Patterson, Fourth U. S. infantry, for six days.

The permission to delay joining his company granted Captain Morgan L. Ogden, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, in S. O. No. 433, August 30, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days from October 4, 1866.

The leave of absence granted Major-General John C. Robinson, Colonel Forty-third U. S. infantry, in S. O. No. 461, September 15, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended fifteen days.

The permission to delay reporting to his regiment granted Brevet Colonel John S. Mason (now Brevet Brigadier-General), Major Seventeenth U. S. infantry, in S. O. No. 361, July 26, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended ninety days.

OCTOBER 12.—Brevet Major-General D. S. Stanley, Twenty-second U. S. infantry, will report to Brevet Major-General Hoffman, Colonel Third U. S. infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to command the six companies, sent to form regiments, of the late Thirteenth U. S. infantry, and to conduct the battalion to its regiments when the season will admit.

The telegraphic order of the 11th instant, from this office, granting Second Lieutenant H. M. Bragg, Third U. S. cavalry, permission to delay starting to join his regiment in New Mexico, for one month, is hereby confirmed.

THE first annual reunion of the officers of the Sixth New York cavalry will be held in the City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1866, the fifth anniversary of the organization. Every officer of the regiment, whose address could be found, has been notified, and a full attendance is expected.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 8.—Commander Edward Barrett, to command the *Agassiz*.
Paymaster William B. Boggs, to duty as Paymaster of the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon D. D. Kindelberger, to the *Bienvenue*.
Midshipmen Isaac J. Yates, Charles T. Hutchins, Charles L. Phillips and Charles F. Arnold, to the *Lenape*.
Midshipmen C. B. Gill, B. McIlvaine, L. M. Ackley and R. M. Lisle, to the *Fanatic*.

OCTOBER 10.—Gunner Thomas H. Fortune, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

OCTOBER 11.—Captain George F. Emmons, to command the *Ossipee*.
Passed Assistant Paymaster George E. Hendes, Midshipmen Frederick McCormick, Albert L. Sprague, James H. Dayton, Frank Trumbull, William Watts, Richard M. Cutts, and Boatswain William Green, to the *Ossipee*.

Surgeon John Y. Taylor, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Surgeon Job Corbin, to the *Sabine*.

Assistant Surgeon John M. D. Rice, to the *Ossipee*.

OCTOBER 12.—Lieutenant-Commander William Whitehead, Midshipmen Abraham B. H. Lillie, Franklin Hanford, William T. Swinburne, Henry Whelan, Assistant Paymaster John MacMahon, and First Assistant Engineer James M. Hobby, to the *Saco*.

Midshipmen Charles H. Judd and Douglass Roben, to the *Ossipee*.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 8.—Captain Louis C. Sartori, from the command of the *Agassiz*, and ordered north.

Paymaster James Fulton, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to settle his accounts.

OCTOBER 10.—Master George M. McClure, from the *Junilda*, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Edwin Sherwin, from the *Winnipeg*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Second Assistant Engineer W. H. De Hart, from the *Winnipeg*, and placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 11.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry D. Todd, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Boston, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Lieutenant-Commander William H. Dana, from ordnance duty at Boston, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Surgeon Benjamin F. Gibbs, from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Chief Engineer Edward D. Robie, from duty as a member of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Second Assistant Engineer Arthur Price, from special duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Second Assistant Engineer William H. Crawford, from special duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Second Assistant Engineer Albert W. Morley, from special duty on the *Madawaska*, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Third Assistant Engineer F. C. Burchard, from special duty on the *Chattanooga*, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

OCTOBER 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry Wilson, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Saco*.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Jason W. Fairfield, from the *Saco*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

OCTOBER 13.—Paymaster H. M. Denniston, from the store ship *Osprey*, on the reporting of his relief, Paymaster Horace P. Tuttle, and ordered to assume the duties of Naval Storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

APPOINTED.

OCTOBER 8.—Dr. Joseph G. Ayres, an Assistant Surgeon.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

OCTOBER 11.—Third Assistant Engineer Charles K. Warner, from September 28th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OCTOBER 8.—Commodore Cadwalader Ringgold has been directed to take charge of the duties made vacant by the death of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 11.—Acting Master Rudolph Summers, Acting Ensigns Thomas Golding and John F. Perry, to the *Ossipee*.

Acting Master F. A. Strandberg, to the *Saco*.

OCTOBER 12.—Acting Ensign John L. Brown, John D. Thomas, Charles A. Stewart, Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Dulin, Acting Second Assistant Engineers John Mulready and John B. Safford, to the *Saco*.

OCTOBER 13.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph P. Mickle, to the *Resaca*.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 8.—Mates Frederick Henslow and John McCormack, from the *Lenape*, and granted leave.

OCTOBER 9.—Acting Ensign L. H. White, from the *Vanderbilt*, and ordered to return home.

OCTOBER 10.—Acting Ensign James B. Russell, from the *Estrella*, and granted leave.

OCTOBER 11.—Acting Ensign Gideon E. Holloway, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Acting Ensign R. C. Dawes, from the *Fuqua*, and granted leave.

OCTOBER 12.—Acting Ensign Thomas G. Watson, from the *Lenape*, and granted sick leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Ellis, from the *Pinta*, and ordered to the *Saco*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Fitzpatrick, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Saco*.

OCTOBER 13.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward F. Devens, from the command of the *Purveyor*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. W. Muldum, from the *Purveyor*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Samuel Heines, Acting Ensigns Joseph McDonald, O. W. Farenholt, Charles F. Watson, Mate Frank A. Haskell, and Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Eckstein, from the *Purveyor*, and placed on waiting orders.

PROMOTED.

OCTOBER 12.—Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Butler, of the *Nebraska*, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Naval Apprentices E. C. Gillespie and James Rounds, of the *Sabine*, to Mates.

OCTOBER 13.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert F. Brooks, of the *Chocoma*, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

OCTOBER 12.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles Norton.

OCTOBER 13.—Mate George H. Grosvenor, of the *Memphis*.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

OCTOBER 8.—Mate Thomas D. Hunt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OCTOBER 9.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Carlos W. Knight's order to the *Monongahela* are so far modified that he will report for duty on the *Bienvenue*.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending October 13, 1866:

Charles A. Nelson, landsman, June 21st, U. S. steamer *Saranac*.

Emmanuel Godo, ordinary seaman, June 24th, U. S. steamer *Saranac*.

Galen T. Porter, paymaster's steward, September 15th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*.

James Conlan, landsman, September 24th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*.

Antonio Frank, landsman, September 27th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*.

George F. Brewer, marine, September 28th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*.

George J. Williams, marine, September 30th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*.

Byron W. Wansley, acting third assistant engineer, October 5th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*.

William J. Hamilton, landsman, October 6th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*.

Charles Irin, marine, October 1st, U. S. steamer *Grampus*.

John Staib, marine, October 5th, Naval Hospital, Washington.

Reynolds Driver, first assistant engineer, October 2d, New Castle, Delaware.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. S. Coy, October 12th.

Mate Fred. H. Johnson, October 6th.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. H. Baer, October 11, 1865.

Acting Gunner John Roberts, October 12th.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Anthony Williams, October 2d; Clark Hart, October 6th, and Joseph G. Dennett, October 9th.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas J. Wilde, October 6th, and Enos A. Axtell, October 18th.

MARINE CORPS.

CHANGES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Captain Philip R. Fendall, Jr.—Joined at Gosport, Va., 20th inst. for duty.

Captain L. L. Dawson.—Detached from Pensacola, W. F., and ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty.

Captain William H. Hale.—Detached from Gosport, Va., 1st inst., and ordered to Pensacola, W. F., as the commanding marine officer of that station.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Bartlett.—Detached from Philadelphia, Pa., 5th inst., and ordered to Boston, Mass., as the commanding marine officer of the guard of the steamer *Sacramento*.

First Lieutenant F. H. Corrie.—On leave of absence for thirty days from 30th inst. from Gosport, Va.

First Lieutenant P. C. Pope.—On leave of absence for twenty days from 19th inst.

First Lieutenant Lyman P. French.—On leave of absence from Portsmouth, N. H.

First Lieutenant Frederick T. Peck, Jr.—On leave of absence for thirty days from 1st inst.

First Lieutenant Frank L. Church.—On leave of absence for thirty days from 1st inst.

First Lieutenant George M. Welles.—Sick, absent from Brooklyn, N. Y., station, leave of absence having been extended for two weeks from 17th inst.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Cochran.—Reported at Philadelphia, Pa., for duty 15th inst.

Second Lieutenant James B. Breese.—On leave of absence for thirty days from 19th inst.

Second Lieutenant J. C. Morgan.—Obtained leave of absence for 20 days from 1st inst.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Captain John G. Baker, detached from steamer *Keweenaw* at Charleston, and ordered to *Ashuelot*, on her arrival at Charleston, from Eastport, Me.

Captain Edward A. Freeman, detached from steamer *Ashuelot*, and ordered to the *Keweenaw* at Charleston, and immediately to proceed to Baltimore, Md.

SEPTEMBER 27.—First Lieutenant Charles T. Chase, detached from the *Cuyahoga*, and ordered to the *Stevens* at Newburn, N. C., for temporary duty.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Third Lieutenant Francis W. Beck, of the steamer *Lincoln*, at Port Angeles, Puget Sound.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Chief Engineer James F. Leviness, of steamer *Kankakee*, at New York, one month.

SEPTEMBER 20.—First Lieutenant David Ritchie, of steamer *Ma-honing*, at Portland, twenty days.

OCTOBER 3.—Second Assistant Engineer A. L. Churchill, of steamer *Miami*, at Newport, R. I., thirty days.

PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

SEPTEMBER 30.—First Lieutenant Edward L. Cowlen, detached from steamer *Waganda* at Rio, on her way to the Pacific, and placed on sick leave.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Hospital Steward Joseph A. Sealy, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Tennessee, and ordered to report to the Commanding General and Medical Director Department of Dakota, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

APPOINTED HOSPITAL STEWARD U. S. ARMY.

Hospital Steward John W. B. Cato, 1st battalion, 11th U. S. infantry, and ordered to report in person to the Medical Director Department of the Potomac for assignment to duty.

Private Isaac A. Boynton, Regimental Band, 11th U. S. infantry, and ordered to report to the commanding officer at Pensacola, Fla., for assignment to duty.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Steward John A. Keil, U. S. Army.

APPOINTED MEDICAL STOREKEEPERS U. S. ARMY.

George Wright, of Pennsylvania, and ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. Satterlee, Chief Medical Purveyor U. S. Army, New York City.

George T. Beale, of New Mexico, and ordered to report for duty at the Purveying Department, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

ORGANIZATION OF REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES UNDER EXISTING LAWS.

The following table shows the organization of regiments and companies under the provisions of the new Army Bill:

CAVALRY REGIMENT.—(Twelve Companies.)

1 Colonel. 1 Sergeant-Major.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel. 1 Quartermaster Sergeant.

3 Majors. 1 Commissary Sergeant.

1 Adjutant. } extra 1st or 1 Hospital Steward.

1 Quartermaster. } 2d Lieutenant. 1 Saddler Sergeant.

1 Commissary. } tenants. 1 Chief Trumpeter.

1 Veterinary Surgeon.

COMPANY OR TROOP.

1 Captain. 8 Corporals.

1 First Lieutenant. 2 Farriers, or Blacksmiths.

1 Second Lieutenant. 1 Saddler.

1 First Sergeant. 1 Wagoner.

1 Quartermaster Sergeant. 2 Trumpeters.

5 Sergeants.

And: 60 Privates—minimum.

And: 75 Privates—maximum.

NOTE.—Number of privates fixed at sixty-four, by orders from War Department.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.—(Twelve Batteries.)

1 Colonel. 1 Sergeant-Major.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel. 1 Quartermaster Sergeant.

3 Majors. 1 Commissary Sergeant.

1 Adjutant. } extra 1st or 1 Hospital Steward.

1 Quartermaster. } 2d Lieutenant. 1 Saddler Sergeant.

1 Commissary. } tenants. 1 Chief Trumpeter.

1 Veterinary Surgeon.

BATTERY.

1 Captain. 12 Corporals.

2 First Lieutenants. 2 Musicians.

2 Second Lieutenants. 2 Artificers.

1 First Sergeant. 1 Wagoner.

1 Quartermaster Sergeant. 123 Privates.

6 Sergeants.

NOTE.—1. As soon as practicable the organization and armament of mounted batteries will, without further orders, be made to conform to the following:

Seventy-four privates.

Seventy-three horses.

Fifty-six sabres (drivers not being armed).

Eight revolvers for chiefs of pieces and caissons.

The surplus privates will be at once transferred to other companies of the same regiment which may not be up to the standard of seventy-four, when such companies happen to be at or near the same post with the batteries, and the surplus horses and equipments will be turned in to the proper department.

2. One of the two authorized mounted batteries of each regular artillery regiment will have four Napoleon guns, and the other, four three-inch rifled (Rodman) guns. The regimental commander will designate to which battery each armament shall be assigned.—(General Orders No. 131, Adjutant-General's Office, 1865.)

INFANTRY REGIMENT.—(Ten Companies.)

1 Colonel. 1 Sergeant-Major.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel. 1 Quartermaster Sergeant.

1 Major. 1 Commissary Sergeant.

1 Adjutant. } extra 1st or 1 Hospital Steward.

1 Quartermaster. } 2d Lieutenant. 2 Principal Musicians.

1 Sergeant.

COMPANY.

8 Corporals.

2 Artificers.

2 Musicians.

1 Wagoner.

50 Privates.

NOTE.—The President may increase number of privates to one hundred.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lucius C. Matlack, Major of the 17th Illinois cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 30, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick S. Slevin, of the 100th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Johnson, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 12, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John F. King, of the 114th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio C. King, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from May 19, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. Joline, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Hatton, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron S. Daggett, of the 5th regiment Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Drake, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful, efficient and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur C. Ducat, of the 12th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Baxter, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard N. Batchelder, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James D. McBride, of the 8th U. S. colored heavy artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William G. Mank, of the 8th regiment 1st Army Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 8, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Wilkinson, of the 9th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Free, Major of the 195th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Zim, Major of the 88th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Rogers, of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for gallantry and valuable services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel F. Tappan, of the 1st Colorado cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Luke Murrin, Major of the 133d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael J. Vreeland, of the 4th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. Miller, of the 128th Indiana Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey Craven, of the 69th Indiana Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry G. Davis, of the 101st U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Julius M. Tucker, of the 77th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Washburne, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Craig Wadsworth, Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant conduct in the engagements of Coal Harbor and Trevillian Station, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank W. Parker, of the 4th New Hampshire Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Hart, of the 36th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bruff, of the 125th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Yearrington, of the 86th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Logan, Major of the 64th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas D. Chamberlain, of the 20th Maine Volunteers, for distinguished services in the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Brown, of the 32d Maine infantry, for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lucius H. Warren, Major of the 38th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah M. Rush, of the 23th Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Gilmore, of the 193d New York Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George M. O'Brien, Major of the 7th Iowa cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Wright, of the 24th Iowa Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Parsons, of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Smith, of the 11th Michigan cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas T. Taylor, Major of the 47th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward S. Meyer, Major of the 5th regiment, 1st Army Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Webster, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from February 17, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Murray, of the 15th Maine Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

[To be continued.]

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The first drill of this regiment, as such, under its newly-appointed Colonel, Theodore W. Parmele, took place at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street, on Monday evening, the 15th inst. We have not seen the Seventy-first turn out so strong for drill before for a long time, as there were nearly four hundred men present. We are very much pleased with the manner in which Colonel Parmele has taken hold of his regiment, and we think it will produce a very decided effect upon them. One of the first things he did on assuming command, was to announce that the system of infantry tactics prescribed by the War Department was in future to be the text book for the instruction of the regiment, thus doing away with Morris's Tactics. This was a good point to start from, as the Seventy-first should not and never would have drilled according to Morris, had it not been for the ignorance of the late commander of the First division. However, Casey is hereafter to be the prescribed method for drilling the Seventy-first, and we should be very glad to see the Twelfth follow its example. As the change of tactics has been so recently made, we do not propose to criticize severely the movements of the battalion. It was very evident that the officers had been through a course of instruction, and they appeared all the better for it. Monday evening was, we believe, the first occasion on which Major Rockefeller, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, has paraded with the regiment since he lost his arm at the first battle of Bull Run, when a private in its ranks. Those members of the regiment who were not in the Arsenal at 8 o'clock found, much to their surprise, that the doors were locked and that they had been marked down as absentees. Punctuality is one of the cardinal virtues in a soldier, and those who cannot get to drills in due time should be compelled to pay the penalty. The regiment paraded with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, the original intention of the Colonel having been to take that opportunity of thoroughly inspecting the regiment. He did not do this, however, each captain inspecting his own company. At intervals in the short drill, which the Colonel gave the battalion by wings, he explained to them what the regulations demanded and what he expected of them. The Colonel told the regiment frankly and fairly what he should endeavor to do, and that he should look to them for support. He dwelt upon the necessity of steadiness in the ranks, and told them that as one man could spoil the appearance of a whole line, the appearance of the regiment depended upon the actions of each individual of it, and notified them that if any man found himself singled out on a parade or drill for neglect of orders, he must blame himself and not the Colonel. The Colonel made some other remarks to the same effect, all of which were very heartily received by the regiment. He also explained to them the calls for *Forward*, *Halt*, *Fix* and *Unfix Bayonets*, which will hereafter be sounded on the bugle, which he proposes to use. Although the regiment made a very handsome appearance with their white belts and knapsacks, we were surprised to see how few of the men were properly instructed in the principle of the *Right about* when the column is on the march; some of them appeared to try to make an *About face* of it, while a few went about to the left. The command (*Right about*) *March*, should be given just as the left foot is coming to the ground; the soldier should then turn about to the right on the balls (not heels) of his feet, and step out with his left foot the full twenty-eight-inch step. This matter, however, will doubtless be rectified in time, as also any others which need correcting. We congratulate the Seventy-first on their new Colonel, and hope they will second him in all his efforts to promote the interests of the regiment.

THIRTY-FIRST BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Wm. F. Rogers, commanding this brigade—which is located in Buffalo and the vicinity—has issued the following order (General Orders No. 4): "In compliance with section 205 of the Military Code of the State of New York, regimental or battalion courts-martial are hereby appointed for the trial of all offences, delinquencies and deficiencies in the several reg-

iments attached to the Thirty-first brigade National Guard of the State of New York, to be held on Monday, the 29th day of October, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the places hereafter named. For the Sixty-fifth regiment, at the State Arsenal at the City of Buffalo. For the Seventy-fourth regiment, at the State Arsenal at the City of Buffalo. For the Ninety-eighth regiment, at the armory of Company B, White's Corners. The several courts may hold their sessions without regard to hours, and may adjourn to meet at some other place within the bounds of their respective regimental districts, in the Ninety-eighth regiment, adjourning the court to their respective company districts in which cases for trial are presented. Detail for the courts: Captain John Schler for the Sixty-fifth regiment, Captain Louis P. Reichert for the Seventy-fourth regiment, and Major Wm. B. Church for the Ninety-eighth regiment."

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel James Jourdan has issued General Orders No. 16, from which we make the following spirited extract. If more of the commanding officers of the National Guard took the Colonel's views of the duties of officers and soldiers, we think there would be fewer poor regiments. A good many indifferent men would doubtless be induced to resign or be expelled, but those who did remain would attend to their duties and be efficient soldiers. We will let Colonel Jourdan speak for himself:

It may be considered unnecessary to announce in orders that it is desirable that every member of this command should be present on not only the above parade, but on all occasions of duty.

From the apathy evinced, not only by a large number of non-commissioned officers and privates, but by commissioned officers, in absenting themselves from the annual inspection and muster held at the armory on the 3d, 4th and 5th ult., it is evident to the Colonel commanding that prompt action is necessary to remind the commissioned officers of the obligations incurred by their registered oaths of office, and to assure the enlisted men that there is a law which prescribes penalties for disobedience or neglect in the performance of the duties voluntarily assumed by them. The duties devolving upon citizen soldiers require that none but respectable men should be admitted into the ranks of the National Guard—men who will hold their word, their honor and their oath inviolate. The most important duty of a soldier is to obey the orders of his superior officers. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private absent from the late muster and inspection stands charged with being guilty of disobedience of orders, and for which offence they will be promptly arraigned before the proper tribunal.

The attention of company commanders is directed to paragraphs Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 39 to 46, 66 and 67, General Regulations; and Nos. 138 to 145, 208, 212, 218, 223, 224, 225, 226, 230, 232 and 233 of the Military Code.

The company commanders present at the first drill, company meeting or other assemblage subsequent to the receipt of this order, are hereby directed to read and fully explain the above paragraphs to the members of their respective commands.

It may as well be understood at once by every member of this command that the forms of military etiquette, deference to the respective grades, drill and discipline, will be in strict compliance with the established tactics, General Regulations and Military Code. In addition to which the Colonel commanding intends to introduce many of the forms established by officers of the Regular Army for the government of volunteer troops during the late war. By this means it is hoped that the regiment will be relieved from the contaminating influence of worthless members, and by which we hope to establish such esprit de corps as will cause every member of this regiment to stand erect in the pride of his membership and the honor of being a citizen soldier.

The following officers have been announced as having been elected and appointed in this regiment: Thomas S. Dakin, late Captain, to be Major, vice Leggett, resigned; Joseph E. Palmer, Jr., Brevet Captain U. S. Volunteers, to be Adjutant, vice Powell, resigned; Charles P. Gulick, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, re-appointed; Dr. Nelson A. Baldwin, late Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, to be Surgeon, vice Orniston, resigned. First Lieutenant James B. Bach, late Acting Adjutant, has been relieved. In relieving Lieutenant Bach, Colonel Jourdan embraces the opportunity of conveying to him the thanks of his predecessor for the commendable manner in which he performed the important duties devolving upon him, and also to add his own thanks for his zeal, promptness, and soldierly deportment during the period in which he has acted as Adjutant under Colonel Jourdan's command.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The report of the committee of officers of the Seventh, appointed to make an estimate of the probable expense involved in accepting the invitation which has been extended this regiment to visit Paris next year, has appeared so generally in the daily papers that we shall not publish it in full. It is estimated, according to the report, that \$300,000 will be needed to defray the expenses of the trip, which should not be undertaken with less than six hundred men. The report still further states that the committee have arrived at the following conclusions:

That although it is probable that six hundred of the active men and exempt members of the regiment would be willing to devote the time and labor necessary to prepare for the trip, it would still be necessary that the hearty co-operation of the merchants and bankers of this city should be secured, in order to obtain a leave of absence for sixty days to such of their employees as are members of the regiment; that it is not probable that any considerable number of the members of the regiment would be willing to expend the amount required by the above estimate—viz., \$400 to \$500 per man—in addition to the time which would necessarily be devoted to the trip and to preparation for the same; that the regiment is under many obligations to the authorities and citizens of New York for their uniform kindness and favor during the past half century, and could not ask, expect or consent that they should contribute anything to its expenses on such a trip unless they were convinced that by so doing the regiment might add something to the glory and honor of the city, State and Nation; that the project should be abandoned at once if it is to be regarded as a pleasure excursion simply, and unless the regiment can carry with it abroad the endorsement of the public that it is to some extent a representative of American character and American interests.

And, in conclusion, the following questions are propounded to the active and exempt members of the regiment, which they are requested to answer and hand in before the 25th instant:

Are you willing to accept the invitation above referred to to visit Paris in 1867, and to devote the time and labor necessary to prepare for the trip?

Are you willing to assume the pecuniary obligations rendered necessary by the above estimate, and if not, what part of the same?

The case has therefore been referred to the members of the regiment for a final decision. The report is a very just and dispassionate one, and places the matter very fairly before the regiment. It will be noticed that one of the items of the expense is \$35,000 for a new full dress uniform for six hundred men. This may seem rather unnecessary at the first glance, but not when we remember that at present the State furnishes the uniforms of the National Guard, and that at least one uniform would be worn out or spoiled in the contemplated trip. As it is not to be expected nor asked that the State should bear any portion of the contemplated expenses, the uniforms of the regiment must necessarily be furnished and paid for by the members of the regiment or their friends. Again, if the Seventh were to go to Paris, they should, undoubtedly, be armed with breech-loading muskets as samples of the improvements America has made in small-arms, while it is not certain whether they could obtain these from the General Government or not. Again, it must be borne in mind that the French regiments are composed of three battalions each, and that six hundred men would not be as large as a single French battalion. Nor can it be expected that the American system of citizen soldiery will be understood by the French, who have such crude views of the principles

and organization of our Government. Although we fully appreciate the excellencies of the Seventh regiment, as well as their proficiency in drill and discipline, we also know that there are always in and about Paris many *élite* corps of the French Army, who are, moreover, regular soldiers, whom even our best regiment could hardly expect to very materially excel. We are prompted to make these suggestions because we think they are grave ones, which the members of the regiment should not lose sight of in arriving at a decision. We will not yield to any one in appreciation of the Seventh, but we think that a trip to Europe would on the whole injure rather than promote the interests of the regiment. However, we are perfectly willing to abide the issue, no matter which course the members may determine to pursue, as we feel sure that if they go they cannot fail to do themselves and the country credit, and that if they decide to decline the proffered invitation they will still retain a due appreciation of the courtesy which proffered it, and the spirit in which it was tendered.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT.—The One Hundred and Sixth regiment N. G. S. N. Y. paraded for its annual inspection and muster on Friday, September 28th, at the State Arsenal, Corning, Steuben county, N. Y., nearly five hundred strong. The uniforms and equipments were all new, and, considering that this was the first time that the regiment ever paraded as such, everything passed off remarkably well. Brevet Brigadier-General N. M. Crane, U. S. Volunteers, late Colonel One Hundred and Seventh New York Volunteers, took command for the day. The regiment was reviewed by the Inspector-General of the State, who expressed himself well pleased with its appearance. The men are nearly all young, and with attention and care will yet make the One Hundred and Sixth an ornament to the Militia of our State. This regiment was raised in the Second Assembly District of Steuben county, and is attached to the Twentieth brigade, commanded by General Jacob H. Lansing, late Colonel Eighty-sixth N. Y. Volunteers and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers. The following is a roster of the field, staff and captains of the regiment: Charles H. Thompson, Colonel; James S. McKay, Lieutenant-Colonel; Henry Baldwin, Major; Archie Baxter, Adjutant; Franklin B. Brown, Engineer; Truman S. Pritchard, Quartermaster; John Mitchell, Surgeon; Aug. T. Mills, Assistant Surgeon; J. D. Barnes, Chaplain. Non-commissioned staff—John P. Boyer, Sergeant-Major; Jacob Martin, Drum-Major; Charles J. Douglass, Quartermaster Sergeant; Lewis D. Stone, Commissary Sergeant. Captain Wombagh, Company A; Captain Upson, B; Captain Freeman, C; Captain Toles, D; Captain Case, E; Captain Carr, F; Captain Erwin, G; Captain Wellman, H; Captain Wolcott, I; Captain Carpenter, K. We are unable to give a roster of the lieutenants on account of its incompleteness at regimental headquarters.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—We publish in another place the official order transferring this regiment from the Second to the First brigade. The First brigade very much needed an accession to its numbers, which were very materially reduced when the cavalry brigade was formed. Colonel Ward will assume command, by virtue of seniority of rank, as will be seen from the order of Brigadier-General Aspinwall, commanding First division.

This regiment was inspected by Major Church in their armory on the 12th inst., owing to the inclemency of the weather. The regiment turned out strong, and made a very handsome appearance. The loadings and firing, which were executed by file, company, wing and battalion, were all very well done. The Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Colonel J. H. Liebenau, was present and reviewed the battalion. Brigadier-Generals Batcheller, Aspinwall and Burger were also present in citizen's clothes. The inspection was a very creditable one in every respect. It is a matter of regret that so many of the regiments of this brigade were inspected on the same day, as there was not time enough to exercise each regiment, or give them a thorough inspection.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	11	5	16
Company A, Captain A. B. Howe.....	38	13	51
Company B, Captain G. A. Banta.....	72	12	84
Company C, Captain Wm. V. Byrne.....	29	14	43
Company D, Captain D. I. Mara.....	31	17	48
Company E, Captain Knox McAfee.....	55	21	76
Company F, Captain M. Imlay.....	46	19	65
Company G, Captain E. Gilan.....	44	8	52
Company H, Lieutenant G. Stewart.....	31	23	54
Company I, Captain Wm. Raynor.....	79	17	96
Company K, Captain W. H. Coppett.....	32	20	52
Band, Band-Master I. G. Otto.....	23	—	23
Total.....	491	169	660

Company I was inspected for the fortieth time since its organization. There will be a regimental drill on the 29th or 30th inst., at Tompkins Square. This, we understand, will be another exhibition drill in Morris' tactics, similar to that which took place some time since before a Board of Army officers at Washington Parade Ground, and on this occasion the Twelfth expect to do better than on any previous occasion.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—This regiment was inspected on the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., in their regimental armory by Major Church. The execution of the manual was only fair. Colonel F. A. Conkling was in command. Many of the officers of this regiment need much study and drilling, as they did not appear well instructed in their duties. Colonel J. H. Liebenau, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, was present and reviewed the battalion. Brigadier-General G. S. Batcheller, Inspector-General of the State, and Brigadier-General Aspinwall were also present in citizen's clothes.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	3	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	3	—	3
Company A.....	30	38	68
Company B.....	33	27	60
Company C.....	19	21	40
Company D.....	29	30	59
Company E.....	21	34	55
Company F.....	33	49	82
Company G.....	24	38	62
Company H.....	36	35	71
Company I.....	26	14	40
Company K.....	33	41	74
Band.....	24	1	25
Total.....	323	333	656

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather the regiment was inspected in the regimental armory instead of Tompkins Square, as ordered by Colonel Liebenau and Brigade Major Church.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.—A misunderstanding appears to have arisen about the composition of this band, for we find that many imagine it to be the band known as Papet's Twenty-third regiment band. The facts of the case, however, are that the Thirty-seventh regiment band was organized under the leadership of William Holding, and is not the Twenty-third regiment band at all. An engagement has been effected with L. Contorno to conduct the concerts of the Thirty-seventh regiment band, which is the only connection

he has with them unless he may choose to appear with the band when not otherwise engaged. The two bands are entirely distinct, although members of each may appear in the ranks of the other when not required to parade with their own regiment. The engagement of Colonel Papet and Dr. Major Bruce were present at the first exhibition of the band perhaps led to this [misunderstanding of the case.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Emmons Clark has issued the following order: "In compliance with brigade orders, a regimental court-martial will be held at the armory of this regiment, on the 5th day of December next, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the trial of all non-commissioned officers and privates who have been in any respect delinquent at drill or parade. Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Haws has been detailed as President of the court. The officers and sergeants of this regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, for drill and military instruction, at 8 o'clock p. m., on the following days, viz.: Saturday, October 20th; Saturday, October 27th, and Saturday, November 3d. The Adjutant and Sergeant-Major will report all absentees to the brigade and regimental courts-martial, respectively. Captain Edward Bernard, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, having been appointed Quartermaster of this regiment, will be obeyed and respected accordingly."

The promenade concert of the Grafulla's Seventh Regiment National Guard Band will commence on Saturday, November 10th, and be continued at intervals of two weeks until February 16th, the last concert being given on the evening of that day.

At an election held in the fourth company of this regiment on Monday, the 8th inst., at the armory, Colonel Clark presiding, Lieutenant Wm. H. Kipp was elected Captain by a unanimous vote of the company, the number of votes cast being 77. The position was made vacant by the retirement of Colonel W. H. Ribbet, the former commander of the company, who joined the company as a private March 19, 1836, and has filled all non-commissioned grades, with the exception of Orderly. He was promoted to be Second Lieutenant January 22, 1838; First Lieutenant, November 21, 1838; Captain, October 7, 1844, and was brevetted Colonel, March 14, 1865, by the Governor of the State, having held the commission of Captain for over twenty years. Colonel Ribbet has again and again tendered his resignation to the company, but its members would not consider it, all looking up to him as the father of the company, and he now leaves them with many regrets on their part. His successor, Captain (late Adjutant) Kipp, was formerly First Lieutenant of the company, and is a very fine officer. After the election the company, upon the invitation of the newly elected Captain, partook of a collation at King's Hotel.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment was inspected at the armory, by wings, on the evenings of the 11th and 12th inst. Major Benjamin Haskell, Inspector of the Eleventh brigade, conducted the inspection. On the first evening the field and staff and right wing were inspected. After the regular inspection, the wing was inspected in open column by Colonel Liebenau. The regiment made a very fine appearance, and the officers were well instructed. Colonel J. V. Meserole was in command. At the inspection of the left wing on the following evening, Brigadier-General G. S. Batcheller, Inspector-General, and Colonel Liebenau were present. The battalion was reviewed by General Batcheller. The manual of arms was very satisfactorily executed. In the course of the evening, General Batcheller made a speech in which he complimented the regiment very highly on their present efficient condition. Colonel Liebenau was also called upon, and made a few remarks. The following is an abstract of the inspection report of the regiment:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	14	6	19
Company A.....	42	19	61
Company B.....	44	10	54
Company C.....	37	23	60
Company D.....	36	7	43
Company E.....	35	14	49
Company F.....	35	13	48
Company G.....	37	18	55
Company I.....	34	21	55
Total.....	314	130	444

SIXTH REGIMENT.—This regiment was inspected at Tompkins Square by Major Church, of the Second brigade, at four o'clock p. m., October 11th. Colonel Joel Mason was in command. After the inspection, Colonel J. H. Liebenau reviewed the battalion. The review was only fair, and many of the officers did not salute correctly. The late hour at which the review closed rendered it impracticable to exercise the regiment any further, before the Assistant Inspector-General. The Sixth did not turn out very strong, as will be seen by the annexed summary:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	9	—	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	8	—	8
Band.....	25	—	25
Company A.....	27	21	48
Company B.....	38	19	57
Company C.....	54	8	62
Company D.....	35	8	43
Company E.....	28	30	58
Company F.....	35	22	57
Company G.....	22	24	46
Company H.....	38	11	49
Company I.....	41	30	71
Company K.....	34	7	41
Total.....	366	180	546

THIRD REGIMENT (BENDIX ZOUAVES).—At precisely eleven o'clock a. m., October 11th, this regiment marched into Tompkins Square for inspection. They were first reviewed by Colonel Liebenau, and afterwards inspected by Major Church. The regiment executed the manual in a very creditable manner. Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix was in command. No battalion manoeuvres were performed, as they have had but little time for drill as a regiment. The following is a summary of their inspection:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	6	—	6
Band.....	25	—	25
Company A.....	46	15	61
Company B.....	42	10	52
Company C.....	48	21	69
Company D.....	37	23	60
Company E.....	52	28	80
Company F.....	42	30	72
Company G.....	42	26	68
Company H.....	22	20	42
Company I.....	33	25	58
Company K.....	66	35	101
Total.....	461	236	697

SEVENTH BRIGADE.—The Seventh brigade, under command of Brigadier-General James Ryder, assembled at the Fair Grounds, White Plains, on the 10th inst., for review and inspection. Brigade line was formed at about twelve o'clock a. m. The command was exercised in the manual, and a few brigade manoeuvres. These were very

creditably performed, if we take into consideration how few opportunities the General has of exercising his brigade as such: Colonel Liebenau witnessed the evolutions in his capacity of Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—This regiment was inspected at Tompkins Square at 2 p. m. on the 11th inst. The Fifth turned out with full ranks, and made a splendid appearance, showing themselves to be one of the best regiments in the First division. Major Church conducted the inspection, Lieutenant-Colonel Anton Meyer being in command. After the inspection, Colonel J. H. Liebenau, of Governor Fenton's Staff, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, reviewed the battalion. The review was very well done, the officers for the most part saluting properly. Some few battalion movements were also gone through with in fine style. The following is a summary of the numbers present and absent:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field, staff and non-com. staff.....	21	4	25
Engineer corps.....	15	4	19
Band.....	25	—	25
Company A.....	91	11	102
Company B.....	71	17	88
Company C.....	54	37	91
Company D.....	68	18	86
Company E.....	68	21	89
Company F.....	60	5	65
Company G.....	53	30	83
Company H.....	68	25	93
Company I.....	57	9	66
Company K.....	41	20	61
Total.....	692	201	893

An election will be held on the 29th inst. to fill the vacancy of Colonel of this regiment caused by the promotion of Brigadier-General Louis Burger. The election will take place at the armory of the Fifth regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Meyer is the most prominent candidate for the position. The Colonel served in the German Army, and was wounded while in service. He joined the Fifth regiment in 1856, and the next year was promoted to First Sergeant of his company. The Colonel was considered one of the best First Sergeants in the regiment. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in 1861, since which time he has gradually risen to his present position.

A promenade concert and ball of the band and drum-corps of this regiment will be held on Friday evening, October 26th, at the regimental armory, No. 160 Hester street.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—This regiment was inspected at their armory on the 12th inst., at two o'clock p. m., by Major Church. They were also reviewed by Colonel J. H. Liebenau. The regiment is composed of a good class of men, and made a very good appearance, Colonel J. D. Krebhiel being in command. The manual of arms was well executed. The following summary will show the numbers present:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	6	2	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	2	8
Band.....	22	7	29
Company A.....	53	8	61
Company B.....	42	6	48
Company C.....	46	15	61
Company D.....	47	19	66
Company E.....	44	21	65
Company F.....	46	26	72
Company G.....	15	27	42
Company H.....	37	16	53
Company I.....	44	16	60
Company K.....	53	13	66
Total.....	471	178	649

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—The following is an abstract of the inspection return of this regiment. The regiment was inspected on the 8th, 9th and 10th inst., three companies at a time, by Major David J. Dean, of Brigadier-General P. S. Crooke's staff, the Fourteenth regiment being attached to the Fifth brigade:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	6	2	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	2	4	6
Band.....	—	20	20
Company A.....	24	24	48
Company B.....	23	19	42
Company C.....	23	13	36
Company D.....	42	10	52
Company E.....	25	16	40
Company F.....	9	37	46
Company G.....	10	42	52
Company H.....	28	9	37
Company I.....	32	9	41
Company K.....	28	17	45
Total.....	252	220	472

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—This regiment was inspected (dismounted) at eight o'clock a. m., October 11th, by Brigadier Major Church. After the inspection was finished the battalion was reviewed by Colonel Liebenau. The regiment made a fair appearance. As they paraded dismounted no drill was had. Two batteries, E and K, are vacant. Brigadier-General Burger and staff were present, as also General Aspinwall, in citizen's dress. The following is a summary of the inspection returns of this regiment:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	—	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	4	—	4
Battery A.....	60	11	71
Battery B.....	90	6	96
Battery C.....	99	18	117
Battery D.....	48	11	59
Battery E.....	52	18	70
Battery G.....	50	21	71
Battery H.....	54	5	59
Battery I.....	62	18	80
Total.....	526	108	634

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—At an election held at the armory of this regiment, on Friday, the 12th inst., Major John H. Styles, of the Fifty-sixth regiment, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-second regiment. On Thursday, the 10th inst., Private E. J. Cox, late Lieutenant Eighty-seventh New York Volunteers, was elected Second Lieutenant of Company K.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The inspection day of this regiment has been changed for the third time, we presume on account of a delay in getting their new uniforms. The 29th is now announced as the day for its inspection.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of this regiment on Monday, the 15th inst., to fill vacancies in the positions of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, with the following result: M. J. Farrell was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and Quartermaster Sinnott, Major, of the Seventy-seventh. Colonel Thomas Lynch presided at the above election.

FIRST DIVISION.—The staff of this division is ordered to report for inspection on Monday, October 22d, at 12½ o'clock p. m., at the quarters of Brigadier-General Aspinwall commanding (101 East Tenth street). The cavalry company commanded by Captain Otto is ordered for inspection at the same time and place. It is rumored that Colonel

Alexander Hamilton, Inspector of the First division, has tendered his resignation.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.—A promenade concert under the management of the Second regiment M. V. M. took place on Friday, at Boylston Hall, Boston, the armory of the regiment. The object of the occasion was to revive the interest of the past members of the corps and the public in the welfare of the regiment, as well as to contribute to the pleasure of those now connected with it.

TRANSFER OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 11, 1866.
Special Orders No. 325.

The Twelfth regiment National Guard, Colonel William G. Ward, commanding, is hereby transferred from the Second to the First brigade, First division, National Guard of the State of New York.

All commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the said regiment, if any, serving on the staff of the Commanding General of the Second brigade will be relieved and returned to the regiment to report to their proper commands. Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding First division, will promulgate this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) Wm. IRVINE, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, October 13, 1866.

Special Orders No. 5.

1. Special Orders No. 325, General Headquarters State of New York, Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, October 11, 1866, are hereby promulgated.

2. Colonel William G. Ward, Twelfth regiment infantry, National Guard, will, by virtue of seniority of rank, at once assume the command of the First brigade.

3. Colonel Thomas Lynch will, upon being relieved by Colonel Ward, return to the command of his regiment.

By order of Brigadier-General LLOYD ASPINWALL, Commanding.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Colonel and Division Inspector.

Official: W. B. BAIRD, Major and Aide-de-Camp.

BOARD TO EXAMINE BREACH LOADING ARMS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 10, 1866.
Special Orders No. 322.

The following-named officers are hereby appointed a commission to make examination and trial of the recent inventions and improvements in breech-loading military small-arms, and especially of such inventions and improvements as have been made for alterations of the muzzle-loading military arms now in use, viz: Brigadier-General William Irvine, Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General George W. Palmer, Commissary-General of Ordnance; Colonel William G. Ward, Twelfth regiment National Guard; Colonel George M. Baker, Seventy-fourth regiment National Guard; Colonel Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General State of New York.

The said Board will convene at such time and place, and as often as circumstances may require, and make such tests and experiments as shall be calculated to prove the superiority of the different inventions and improvements which shall be offered for examination and trial, and make report thereof with all convenient dispatch.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) Wm. IRVINE, Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, ALBANY, October 13, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending October 15, 1866:

TWENTY-EIGHTH BRIGADE.

Henry D. Barto, brigadier-general, October 10, vice H. A. Dowe, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

J. Wilson Colvin, captain, October 3, vice McCouldrich, resigned. Laurence Delaney, first lieutenant, October 3, vice K. Honan, resigned.

Henry Rosebrook, second lieutenant, February 12th, vice Bischoff, resigned.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Frederick J. Weiss, first lieutenant, October 10, vice C. Lutz, resigned.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Oliver Taft, first lieutenant, September 26, vice J. Tracer, resigned.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William A. Holderied, first lieutenant, October 9, vice Ludden, resigned.

Andel Ketchum, second lieutenant, October 9, vice Chapman, resigned.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Samuel D. Purdy, quartermaster, June 8, vice Edwards, removed from district.

E. E. Williams, chaplain, September 1, vice Palmer, declined.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

Henry F. Hughes, captain, October 10, vice Miller, resigned.

George B. Hooton, first lieutenant, October 10, vice Hadfield, resigned.

Patrick McInerney, second lieutenant, October 10, vice Owens, resigned.

David Donald, second lieutenant, October 10, vice Hughes, promoted.

August Geiser, second lieutenant, October 4, vice Ullmann, resigned.

Nicholas Stenger, second lieutenant, October 4, vice Rosmund, resigned.

George Kinkel, adjutant, June 20, vice McLeer, deceased.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George D. Lennon, captain, July 20, vice Monaghan, declined.

Michael Waldrow, first lieutenant, July 20, vice Lennon, promoted.

Philip McDonald, second lieutenant, September 17, vice Flynn, promoted.

Thomas Flynn, first lieutenant, September 17, vice Murphy, resigned.

Jonas Gallagher, second lieutenant, September 17, vice Clarke, promoted.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles Phelps, first lieutenant, September 15, vice Bush, resigned.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Elbert H. Waters, second lieutenant, September 12, vice Cortelyou, promoted.

SECOND COMPANY DISTRICT COLUMBIA CO.

J. W. Van Valkenburgh, captain, September 26, original.

H. Milton Ford, first lieutenant, September 26, original.

Irvin A. Fish, second lieutenant, September 26, original.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending October 13, 1866:

October 12th, First division, H. S. Fearing, paymaster, term of service expired.

October 12th, Sixth regiment, Wm. W. Strew, hospital surgeon, removal from district.

October 12th, Seventh brigade, Peter A. Jay, captain, preparing for the ministry.

October 12th, Second regiment, Samuel Irwin, second lieutenant, declined.

October 12th, Second regiment, Christopher Graham, captain, in U. S. service.

October 12th, Fifth regiment, Charles Goettler, second lieutenant, ill health.

October 12th, Seventh regiment, Wm. H. Ribbet, captain, declined.

October 12th, Eleventh regiment, Charles Lutz, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

October 12th, Eleventh regiment, John Franz Malschinger, second lieutenant, physical disability.

October 12th, Twelfth regiment, Dennis J. Mara, captain, term of service expired.

INTERESTING RAILROAD RECORD.

WASHINGTON, October 4, 1866.

DURING the nearly forty years in which railroads have been in existence, no great war has thoroughly tested their use till the late rebellion. The experiment of supplying an army over a long line of railroad through an enemy's country had never been tested. It demanded a high order of practical talent, the most perfect organization and the most vigilant energy. That all these circumstances occurred in the management of our military railroads, is best proven by the result of the war itself. The following facts, taken from the official records of the War Department, show the mode in which the whole system was carried on.

On the 11th of February, 1862, the Secretary of War appointed D. C. McCallum, "Military Director and Superintendent of Railroads in the United States, with authority to enter upon, take possession of, hold and use all locomotives, equipments, appendages and appurtenances that may be required for the transport of troops, arms, ammunition and military supplies for the United States." Government was at that time running a railroad from Washington to Alexandria. Commencing with this light duty, General McCallum organized the largest railroad system in the world, and held it till the war was over, purchasing or capturing four hundred and nineteen locomotives, and six thousand three hundred and thirty cars.

The first purchase of engines by Government was on March 14, 1862, when, under orders from General McCallum, five engines and eighty cars were put on shipboard at Baltimore for use in the Peninsula campaign. On the withdrawal of McClellan's Army to Harrison's Landing, June 28th, all this stock was destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Then commenced that building and rebuilding of railroads in Northern Virginia, rendered necessary by the alternate advances and retreats of the contending armies. In the Summer of 1862 General McCallum opened the road to the Rapidan, a distance of eighty miles; on the retreat of General Pope, in August, the road was entirely abandoned, with the loss of seven locomotives and two hundred and ninety-five cars. The Manassas Gap Railroad, the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, and the road from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg were severally opened again and again to be destroyed again and again, till Grant finally shut up General Lee in Richmond. Since then it has been safe for a Yankee to ride on a Virginia railroad. During that year the greatest engineering feat was the rebuilding of the Rappahannock Bridge, six hundred and twenty-five feet long and thirty-five feet high, in only nineteen working hours.

During the war, seventeen railroads were run at different times in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, by Government, at a cost of nearly five millions of dollars, and using seventy-two engines and 1,723 cars; at the close of the war, these were all returned to their owners.

Not until December, 1863, did General McCallum take charge of the military railroads of the southwest. Then commenced the experiment of supplying an army over a long line of railroad through an enemy's country. To carry food and forage to the army at Chattanooga, the General called for 200 locomotives and 3,000 cars. About twelve thousand men were employed in the transportation department of the Mississippi; in the construction corps, five thousand more. To obtain the necessary engines and cars, an order was given by the Secretary of War, impressing all the cars and locomotives building in the country.

Under this order, which placed all the locomotive manufacturing in the country at the disposal of General McCallum, and which nothing but military necessity would justify, one hundred and forty engines and two thousand five hundred and seventy-three cars were built and handed over to the Government, now running over a thousand miles of railroad in the southwest. On the Western and Atlantic Railroad, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the guerrillas made continuous warfare. Every device possible to apply was used to throw trains from the track, and though occasionally successful, the preparations to guard against such attempts were so complete that few of them caused loss of life or more than a few hours' detention. The most important single structure on this road was the Chattahoochee Bridge, seven hundred and eighty feet long and ninety-two feet high, and this enormous bridge was completed by the construction corps in four and a half days. European warfare never witnessed a greater rapidity of construction than this.

Early in October, 1864, General Hood passed around General Sherman's Army, and fell upon the railroad at several points in its rear. He destroyed thirty-five and a half miles of track, and 455 lineal feet of bridges, but in thirteen days after he left the line, it was repaired and trains were run over its entire length. Twenty-five miles of track and 230 feet of bridges, between Tunnel Hill and Resaca, were reconstructed in seven and one-

half days. This was accomplished by working from each end of the track, and at the same time working both ways from Dalton, which was reached by trains with material, by way of Cleveland, after relaying one and a half miles of track.

Over 1,200 miles of railroad were operated in the Southwest in 1864 and 1865, and were turned over to the owners in September, 1865. About thirteen millions of dollars were paid to the operatives engaged in running them. Nearly ten miles of bridges were built and rebuilt and 433 miles of track laid.

There being a large quantity of old rail always on hand, and as the price of iron and labor had steadily advanced, and was still advancing, an order was issued February 17, 1864, to complete and set at work the rolling mill at Chattanooga, Tenn. This was done at a cost of \$200,000, and 3,818 tons of rails were rolled there. After being in operation six months it was sold for \$175,000. In addition to these 3,818 tons, Government purchased 21,783 tons during the war; the lowest price, which was \$40, was paid in July, 1862; in June, 1864, the price had advanced to \$130.

The following statistics show the number of cars and locomotives operated by Government during the war:

Whole number of locomotives.....	419
Lost or destroyed.....	6
Sold for cash.....	116
Sold for credit under Executive orders of August 8th and October 14th.....	164
Returned to former owners.....	103
Whole number of cars.....	6,330
Lost or destroyed.....	1,943
Returned to former owners.....	510
Sold for cash.....	2,186
Sold for credit.....	2,589

In his report, General McCallum to whom all the credit of the energy and systematic operation of the roads belongs, says that in the beginning of the war military railroads were an experiment; and although some light as to their management had been gleaned by the operations of 1862 and 1863, yet so little progress had been made that, the attempt to supply the army of General Sherman in the field, construct and reconstruct the railroad in its rear and keep pace with its march, was regarded by those who had the largest experience, and who had become most familiar with the subject, as the greatest experiment of all. The attempt to furnish an army of one hundred thousand men and sixty thousand animals with supplies from a base three hundred and sixty miles distant by one line of single track railroad, located almost the entire distance through the country of an active and most vindictive enemy, is without precedent in the history of warfare, and to make it successful required an enormous outlay for labor, and a vast consumption of material, together with all the forethought, energy, patience, and watchfulness of which men are capable.

This line, from its great length, was imperfectly guarded, as troops could not be spared from the front for that purpose. This rendered the railroad service one of great risk and hazard, and at times it was only by the force of military authority that men could be held to service. As an item showing the real danger attending military railroad operations, it may be stated that during the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the wrecking train picked up and carried to Nashville sixteen wrecked locomotives and two hundred and ninety-four car loads of car wheels, bridge iron, etc., all the result of guerrilla and Rebel raids.

The United States military railroads were transferred by Executive order of August 8, 1865, to the original owners.—*Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.*

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY IN FLORIDA.

THE Tallahassee *Sentinel* of the 27th ult. contains a lengthy correspondence between the Mayor of that city and Major-General Foster, upon the question of military and civil jurisdiction in certain cases—the former asserting the supremacy of civil law under the late Proclamation of the President, and the latter taking the contrary position, upon the assumption that martial law is still supreme in that State:

It appears that several arrests were lately made by the Police of Tallahassee, and fines imposed upon officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, for alleged offences. General Foster protested against the proceedings, and requested the Mayor to instruct the Police to take the names of any offending officer or soldier and send them to his headquarters, when the matter would be investigated, and if guilty the offenders would be punished. This the Mayor declined to do, upon the ground that martial law had been abrogated by the Proclamation of the President, and all offences against the laws of the State fell properly under the judicial notice of the State tribunals.

General Foster, in his rejoinder to the emphatic refusal of the Mayor to comply with his request, says:

"I am compelled to call your attention to the fact that military law is still supreme in this State, and I hereby forbid you to arrest, hereafter, any officer, enlisted man or employee in any of the departments of the United

States Army while in the discharge of his official duties, but requests that you will send me the name of any of them against whom complaint is made, for my investigation and award of punishment."

The Mayor replies again, and tells the General that he cannot revive martial law without denying the authority of the President to proclaim the restoration of peace and civil law; and that inasmuch as General Foster had seriously impeded the course of public justice, he (the Mayor) would take the earliest opportunity of arranging him before the civil tribunals of the State. Here the matter rests.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE SPENCER RIFLE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Advertiser* gives the following interesting statement of an improvement of the Spencer rifle, the breech-loader which has been introduced into our Army, and is believed to be superior to the needle-gun:

The Spencer rifle is more widely known with us than any other breech-loader, owing to the fact that it has been more extensively used in the service, and wherever used has proved conclusively the overwhelming superiority of breech-loaders, by rendering every man thus armed, equal in destructive power to five or six men armed with muzzle-loaders. Yet, well-known as the Spencer rifle is, there are but few among us who are aware that its efficiency has been nearly doubled by a simple contrivance invented by Mr. Edward Stabler, of Maryland.

The mode of loading the Spencer rifle is by withdrawing a tube at the breech, and inserting the cartridges, seven in number, in the magazine thus opened, from which they are fed to the barrel in very rapid succession by simply throwing down and then replacing the guard between the shots. When the magazine is exhausted, however, the process of re-loading must again be repeated, requiring about the same time as loading a muzzle-loader, and it is obvious that this necessity might occur just at the critical moment when it is most desirable to deliver a very rapid fire. Stabler put a lock upon the magazine so that it could not be fastened when full, and its contents kept in reserve, while a simple alteration enabled the soldier to use the gun as a single loader, putting in a fresh cartridge for each shot, till the critical moment arrived, and then by slipping a bolt with his thumb, the magazine could be opened and a torrent of fire poured from it, before which nothing could stand. The importance of this improvement was so obvious that the Ordnance Department immediately ordered its application to every Spencer rifle that was subsequently made.

(Special Notice.)

THE GREATEST MECHANICAL TRIUMPH OF THE DAY.—No modern invention has been more felicitous and beneficent than the sewing-machine, now rapidly becoming a household friend. Yet, ingenious as is this invention, there was yet a portion of skilled labor deemed by the ablest mechanicians as wholly beyond its ability to accomplish, namely, the making of a button-hole. This great difficulty, however, has been most effectually overcome, for we have just seen, in operation, a new and beautiful machine of the Singer Manufacturing Company, not only performing this labor at the rate of nearly six hundred per day, but making button-holes in a style of finish far superior to that executed by the cleverest fingers, thereby effecting a complete revolution in this department of labor and capital. The new lock-stitch family sewing-machine of this Company is also deservedly popular, uniting as it does the varied merits of all others in use. It is capable of every kind of work, each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric; its motions are all positive, and so simple that a child can work it; it is noiseless; and it may be had in a style suitable alike for the humble home or the drawing-room. In short, this machine is unquestionably the best, and, we may add, the cheapest in the world.—*From the London Court Journal, August 18.*

(Special Notice.)

WHAT MORE CAN BE DESIRED to the sufferer from Asthma or Consumption, than the assurance that MARSDEN'S PECTORAL BALM has never failed to relieve and cure. To make assurance doubly sure, he has instructed all his agents to refund the amount in any instance where it fails.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

ATCHISON—VERNOB.—At St. Paul's Church, Detroit, Mich., October 9th, by the Right Rev. Samuel A. McCoskey, Brevet Colonel CHARLES B. ATCHISON, First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Third U. S. Infantry, to Miss NETTIE, eldest daughter of Benjamin Vernob, Esq. No cards.

ATCHISON—CLARK.—At Detroit, Mich., September 22th, by Rev. Addison Bullard, Brevet Captain GEORGE ATCHISON, U. S. Army, to Miss ALICE E. CLARK, of Detroit.

WEDEMEYER—BECKER.—At Pittston, Pa., September 20th, by Rev. C. Oeffinger, Captain WILLIAM G. WEDEMEYER, Second U. S. Infantry, to ADA A., daughter of Dr. J. C. Becker, of Pittston. No cards.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1867. Illustrated. Contains—How to Study Phrenology; Names of the Faculties; Thomas Carlyle; Civilization and Beauty; a Bad Head; Matrimonial Mistakes; Handwriting; Eliza Cook; Rev. James Martineau; Rev. Dr. Paine; Froude, the Historian; Thiers, the Statesman; John Ruskin, the Art-Writer; Rev. Charles Kingsley; Bashfulness—Diffidence—Timidity, Cause and Cure; Ira Aldridge, the Tragedian; Society Classified. A capital thing—only 20 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

GURNER & CO.,

No. 80 Cedar Street, New York,

OFFER FOR SALE

These valuable Wines, which are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and whose unprecedented and unrivalled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the state suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE—Of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.
CLARET—A superior wine for table use.
ANGELICA—A rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.
MUSCATEL—A light colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.
PORT—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.
GRAPE BRANDY—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhoea.
This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the doctor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast, dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly natures and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travellers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subject to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861, with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received, testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.
It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
ROCK.....	\$1 00	\$6 00
WINE BITTERS.....	1 25	12 00
CLARET.....	1 00	9 00
PORT.....	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA.....	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL.....	1 25	12 00
BRANDY.....	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILITARY GOODS,

141 GRAND STREET,

East of Broadway, New York.

WARNOCK & CO.,

ARMY AND NAVY

HATS, CAPS,

EQUIPMENTS, and

EMBROIDERIES

as per Regulation.

A choice assortment of ladies' fine furs. 519 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

NAVAL PAYMASTERS.—Wanted—

A situation by an old experienced Paymaster's Clerk, who has had five years practice at sea (three years on foreign stations, two on blockade duty), two years on receiving ship and shore stations. Address PROVISIONS, Post-office, Philadelphia, Pa.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN (Ireland.) The Inman Line, sailing twice a week, carrying the U. S. Mails, EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY, From Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY
By the Mail Steamer Sailing Every Saturday:
FIRST CABIN.....\$120 STEERAGE.....\$35
to London.....125 to London.....40
to Paris.....135 to Paris.....50

Wednesday's Steamers will temporarily carry freight only. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY ("LIMITED.")
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, Leaving Pier 47, N. R., Every Saturday.

PASSAGE MONEY PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
FIRST CABIN.....\$100 currency.
STEERAGE.....30 currency.

Steerage Tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$38 currency.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for storage tickets at the passage office, No. 27 Broadway.
F. W. I. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

PASSAGE TO LONDON DIRECT \$90, \$60, and \$30, payable in Currency. Passage from London \$90, \$60, and \$30, payable in Gold.

WILLIAM PENN. Capt. Billings, from N. Y. Sept. 8.
ATALANTA.....Capt. Pinkham, do. do. Sept. 15.
BELLONA.....Capt. Dixon, do. do. Sept. 26.
CELLA.....Capt. Glendell, do. do. Oct. 6.

The new and elegant British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct, on Wednesday, September 26, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
For passage apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, 26 Broadway. For freight apply at 54 South st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

The Screw Steamers of the North German Lloyd, AMERICA.....Capt. J. C. Meyer, New York.
HERMANN.....Capt. G. Ernst, Bremen.
HANSA.....Capt. K. V. Oterendorp, Bremen.
DEUTSCHLAND (built), Capt. H. Wessels, Bremen (building).
UNION (building), Capt. H. J. Von Santon, Bremen.

Run regularly between New York, Bremen and Southampton.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
From Bremen, Southampton, New York, Saturday. Wednesday. Saturday.
BREMEN.....July 28 Aug. 1 Aug. 25
AMERICA.....Aug. 11 Aug. 15 Sept. 1
HERMANN.....Aug. 18 Aug. 22 Sept. 8
HANSA.....Aug. 25 Aug. 29 Sept. 22

Prior of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton.
First Cabin, \$105; Second Cabin, \$62 50; Steerage, \$37 50.
From Bremen to New York.
First Cabin, \$112 50; Second Cabin, \$80; Steerage, 45.
Prior of passage payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

The above vessels have been constructed in the most approved manner, they are of 2,500 tons, and 700 horse power each, and are commanded by men of character and experience, who will make every exertion to promote the comfort and convenience of passengers. They touch at Southampton on the outward trip, for the purpose of landing passengers for England and France.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

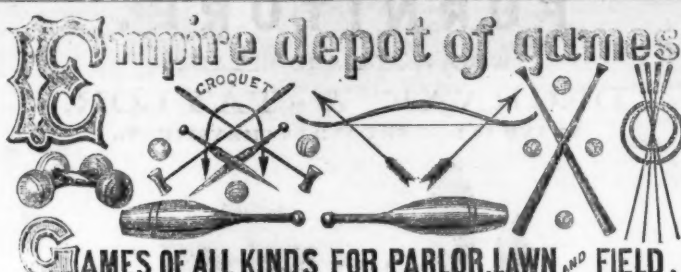
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel. All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed.
Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton and Bremen at the lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

PEABODY'S BREECH-LOADING MUSKETS, CARBINES, AND SPORTING RIFLES, [FOR METALLIC CARTRIDGES.]

MANUFACTURED BY THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., ARMORY, Providence, R. I.

These Arms are made in the most perfect manner, are interchangeable in all their parts, and are unequalled for symmetrical appearance, simplicity, accuracy of fire and strength. They have been received with remarkable favor in our own and several other countries, and can now be supplied in large numbers. Send for descriptive pamphlets and illustrated price lists, printed in English, French, German and Spanish.

A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
No. 6 COURT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.,
Dealers in
ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.
Gloves, Belts, Sashes, Epulettes, Shoulder Straps, Canteen Cases, Hats, Caps, Buttons, Laces, Stars.



EMPIRE DEPOT OF GAMES
GAMES OF ALL KINDS FOR PARLOR, LAWN, AND FIELD.
A. B. SWIFT & CO.,
NO. 47 NASSAU STREET,
Bet. Maiden Lane and Liberty Street,
NEW YORK.
(Send for Catalogue with prices.)

KALDENBERG & SON,
(ESTABLISHED 1850),
The only manufacturers of Genuine
Meerscham Pipes,
&c., in this country.
We make to order all kinds of Pipes and Holders, with Portraits, Horses, Dogs, Initials, or any other fancy design. Repairing, Boiling, &c., &c., in the most beautiful style. Ambers of all sizes. Every article warranted to color. Rough Meerscham for sale.
Address 6 John Street, near Broadway, N. Y.

L. BROWN & CO.,
LATE SOMES, BROWN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Collectors of
MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,
No. 1 PARK PLACE, 2d floor,
NEW YORK.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the Second Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

MARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT
CARLISLE, PA.
Mrs. JOHN R. SNEAD, Principal.
Corporation—Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Episcopal Church.
Circulars, specifying terms and all other particulars, sent upon application.

THE STANDARD
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
The best and only reliable ones in use. Manufactured only by the Patentees,
PHILAN & COLLENDER,
63, 65, 67, and 69 Crosby-st., New York.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL.
PORTLAND PALACE,
WEST, LONDON, ENGLAND.
This Establishment (one of the largest in the world) is now under the management of
MR. JAMES M. SANDERSON,
formerly of the Brevoort House and New York Hotels, and lately Chief Commissary of the First United States Army Corps.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 25, 1866.

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS,
of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn., on the 5th of September next, for the examination of VOLUNTEER OFFICERS who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination, and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

A STOR HOUSE.
STETSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Broadway,
NEW YORK.

WM. KNABE & CO.'S
FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL
GRAND, SQUARE,
AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.

These Instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, have, upon their excellence alone, attained an UNPUNISHED PRE-EMINENCE that pronounces them unequalled. Their

TOUCH
combines great power, richness, sweetness, and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and harmoniousness throughout the entire scale.

WORKMANSHIP
is pliant and elastic, and is entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos, which causes the performer to so easily tire. In

they cannot be excelled. Their action is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest mechanism. None but the best-seasoned material is used in their manufacture, and they will accept the hard usages of the concert-room with that of the parlor, upon an equality—unaffected in their melody; in fact, they are constructed,

"NOT FOR A YEAR—BUT FOREVER."

All our Square Pianos have our new improved Grand Scale and the Agraffe Treble.

WAREROOMS,
No. 650 BROADWAY, N. Y.
J. BAUER & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Ladies & Gentlemen
OUT OF THE CITY,
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS, Agt.,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.
First. Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure A.
Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure B, viz:
1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ankle.
6th.—The Calf.

This House is the largest in the City, and was established in 1848.

ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE
FOR THE TEETH
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS, FANCY GOODS DEALERS AND PERFUMERS.

THE GALAXY.

NO. 13.—NOVEMBER 1.

CONTAINS:

THE CLAVERINGS. (With an illustration.) By Anthony Trollope.
ARACHNE.
DAYS WITH THE KNAPSACKS. By James Franklin Fitts.
SURF. By Edmund Clarence Stedman.
A WOMAN. (With an illustration.) By Mrs. W. H. Palmer.
ON THE LAKE. By John Fleetwood.
"E PLURIBUS UNUM."
DIES IRÆ. By Lily Nelson.
THE CONFUSION OF TONGUES. By George Wakeman.
ARCHIE LOVELL. (With an illustration.) By Mrs. Edwards.
THE AESTHETICS OF SUICIDE. By L. J. Bigelow.
NEBULE. By the Editor.

Containing:
MR. HENNESSY'S PICTURE, "DRIFTING."
IMPROPER PICTURES.
GERALD MASSEY.
A WHOLE ROBINSON CRUSOE.
COTEMPORARY GEOLOGY.
CHARLES READE AND PAUBIEN PRUDES.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
MR. WHITMORE'S "HERALD."

With this number of THE GALAXY, the publishers give without extra charge, the back chapters (1 to 26) of "THE CLAVERINGS," by Anthony Trollope—a pamphlet containing 165 pages. On receipt of 30 cents, THE GALAXY and "THE CLAVERINGS" will be sent, postpaid, to any address, by

What the Press Say of The Galaxy.

(From the New Bedford Mercury.)
The magazine has passed from the period of experiment to that of magnificent success—a success due to the intrinsic value of the work.

(From the Springfield Republican.)
Our new fortnightly, THE GALAXY, can already hold its own for merit with any English rival.

(From the New York Evening Post.)
The new fortnightly has established its right to live and thrive.

(From the Boston Post.)
THE GALAXY has already taken place among our first periodicals.

(From the Hartford Courant.)
It takes rank with our best monthlies, and has the advantage of coming every fortnight.

(From the Poughkeepsie Press.)
It is gratifying to note the success of such a publication as this, as it is as honorable to the taste of the literary public as creditable to the publishers.

(From the New York Citizen.)
THE GALAXY is a decided success. It is a thoroughly good magazine, and deserves to succeed.

(From the Augusta (Me.) Journal.)
Pursuing a liberal course toward young writers, it welcomes articles from those of more experience, and opens a field where any one who has ideas to advance, on almost any subject, can have full freedom to do so, if he will put his thoughts into good English. The mechanical execution of the magazine is unequalled by any periodical in the country.

(From the Chicago Journal.)
Besides the serial stories, for the successive instalments of which two weeks are not long to wait, its other tales and miscellaneous articles are always readable, and the editor's "Nebule" is attractive in its criticisms of books and its intelligent gossip of eminent personages and current events.

(From the New York Tribune.)
This neat and well-conducted periodical supplies a place that has too long been vacant in our literature, and promises to supply it worthily.

(From the Worcester Spy.)
THE GALAXY is in the hands of a born magazinist, and improves with every number.

(From the Watertown Reformer.)
It is edited upon the correct principle, which is not to admit a stupid article upon the reputation of the author only, or to reject a really meritorious one because its writer is unknown to fame. Such a magazine of course aids the growth of a national literature, the development of which should be the ambition of every true man of letters.

(From the Schenectady Republican.)
THE GALAXY is doing more to encourage a better order of American literature than any dozen other magazines.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)
It is all alive with new themes and topics, and there is a freshness and originality about it which are exceeding pleasant to contemplate, and which have a charm for readers.

(From the New York Times.)
The wood engravings in THE GALAXY are not surpassed in delicacy, brilliancy, and general effect by those of any English magazine, while its original stories and critical papers are equal to anything we find in modern periodical literature. The magazine has won itself a high position, and we doubt not will continue to deserve its honors.

Address
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors.
No. 39 Park Row, New York.

THE NEW FORTNIGHTLY
THE
GALAXY
EXTRA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE GALAXY, the new Fortnightly Magazine, has now been published six months. During that short period it has not only obtained large circulation, but has won, what is even more essential to permanent success, fine literary reputation and an acknowledged distinctive position in our periodical literature. Its policy of publishing the names of the authors of its articles, and of accepting articles on their merits alone, has proved grateful to both readers and writers, and has ensured to THE GALAXY the charm of freshness and variety.

With the view of giving new readers of THE GALAXY (of whom there will naturally be great numbers at the present and the coming season) the advantage of reading its principal serial story, the Publishers

WILL GIVE

TO EVERY PURCHASER OF

THE GALAXY

FOR NOVEMBER 1st (No. 13),

WHICH IS NOW READY,

A Copy of a Handsome, Illustrated and Printed Pamphlet of 166 pages, CONTAINING THE FIRST TWENTY-SIX CHAPTERS OF

THE CLAVERINGS

BY

ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

Which has been appearing serially in THE GALAXY (simultaneously with its publication in England), and will soon be completed.

THE BOOK GIVEN AWAY IS FULLY EQUAL IN SIZE AND TYPOGRAPHY TO NOVELS WHICH ARE ORDINARILY SOLD FOR 75 CENTS.

The Publishers of THE GALAXY give this book to meet the expressed want of those who wish to read intelligently the conclusion of "THE CLAVERINGS,"—the best of Mr. Trollope's later stories. In this way, the reader will receive gratis the bulk of "THE CLAVERINGS," and as one of the papers in a notice below says, "two weeks are not long to wait" for the continuation.

The November 1st number of THE GALAXY, with THE CLAVERINGS extra, may be obtained of any newsman for 30 cents; or THE GALAXY and THE CLAVERINGS will be sent post-paid to any one who encloses to the Publishers 30 cents.

The present number of THE GALAXY contains a full-page engraving, entitled

"DRIFTING,"

BY W. J. HENNESSEY,

Which is one of the finest specimens of designing, engraving and printing ever executed in this country.

The price of THE GALAXY is \$5 a year; \$3 for six months. When it is considered that the magazine is issued twice as often as the monthlies, it will be seen that these rates are very reasonable. Address

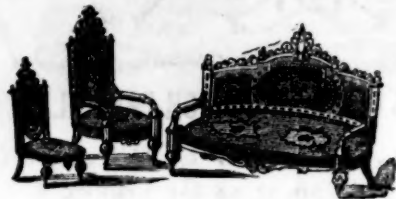
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 Park Row, New York.

FURNITURE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

87 AND 89 BOWERY AND 65 CHRYSTIE ST.,



Have the best assorted stock of

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND BED-ROOM

FURNITURE,

SPRING BEDS AND BEDDING, IN THE UNION.

Our facilities for manufacturing at low prices defy competition.

STEAMERS AND HOTELS FURNISHED.

For style and quality, we refer you on board of the Hudson River Steamers *St. John* and *Dean Richmond*. FULLER'S PATENT HAIR SPRING MATTRESSES.

FIVE STATE PREMIUMS AWARDED.

ALPHEUS D. KIRK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 48 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER

In the most approved style, from the best imported materials, at reasonable prices. A strict regard to latest regulations observed. Also, on hand a choice selection of the present popular styles of SCOTCH COATINGS and CASSIMERES, together with a fine assortment of French and English Fabrics of the latest importations for men's wear. Circulars, containing instructions for measuring, will be forwarded on application. Particular attention given to Uniforms for Officers of the National Guard.

ARMY AND NAVY BUTTON CO.

AND

WATERBURY BUTTON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ARMY, NAVY, MARINE, REVENUE, POLICE, LIVERY, AND FANCY GILT AND PLATED BUTTONS.

Buttons of all States, both Line and Staff, constantly on hand, and every description of Gilt and Brass Military Trimmings.

49 CHAMBERS STREET, }
NEW YORK.

DEPOTS:

} 17 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

FINE WATCHES

FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

In Cases of Standard Fineness. Watches Cased for Presentation. GOLD CHAINS, any desired pattern, made and made to order.

CHRONOMETERS

for ship and pocket use, with guaranteed rates. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND CHARTS.

of every description, and for all parts of the world. Also, Nautical Books.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS

Mathematical Instruments and Books. Our Instruments have been approved by the U. S. Coast Survey, and by Engineers generally.

REPAIRS

of all the above carefully attended to, and guaranteed.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

were awarded us by the American Institute for Chronometers and Watches of our manufacture.

BLUNT & NICHOLS,

Late E. & G. W. BLUNT,

179 Water street, New York.

WALTON CARPENTER,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, &c.

FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

No. 571 BROADWAY,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

DUVAL'S KID GLOVES.

Orders from Army and Navy Officers promptly executed, and goods forwarded to any address.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the

ARMY AND NAVY.

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to orders from the National Guard. Also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double, Single and Basson-loading Shot-Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety, &c., &c. Publishers of the "Uniform of the U. S. Navy."

NO HUM

1,000 AGENTS WANTED (Male and Female). Great inducements. Particulars FREE. Address C. L. VAN ALLEN, No. 58 Beaver street, New York.

BENDALL & SCOTT

209 & 211 Hudson St.,

COR. OF CANAL,

NEW YORK.

FURNITURE

CLOTHS, CARPETS, BEDDING,

House-Keepers Supplied.

PAYMENT RECEIVED BY

Installments If Preferred.

MILLER & CO.

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS,

PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, SWORDS,

BELTS, HATS, EMBROIDERIES,

CASES, CAPS, MONEY-BELTS,

GAUNTLETS,

WRITING, DRESSING, WORK, GLOVE,

TOILET, JEWEL, CIGAR CASES.

Fans, Field and Opera Glasses, Reticules, Lunch and Travelling Bags, Flasks, Pocket Books, Etc.

NO. 9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS

And all U. S. Claims, promptly collected by

H. B. BROWN & CO.,

P. O. Building, Room 10, Montague St. near Court,

Brooklyn.

OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

FROST, CLARK & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of

FURNITURE,

No. 73 BOWERY,

NEW YORK.

R. W. FROST, }
H. B. CLARK, }
J. S. CLARK, JR. }

FULLER'S PATENT SPRING MATTRESSES.

FIVE STATE PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Patent Premium Sofa Bedsteads, Self-Rocking

Cradles, Spring and Hair Mattresses constantly on hand.

Steamboats and Hotels furnished at the shortest

notice.

All Goods purchased of our House guaranteed as

represented. Furniture of the Finest Quality sold at

less than Broadway Prices, and as low as can be bought

at any other house in the Union.

A FEW WORDS OF COMMON SENSE.

How few there are who are not subject to some affection of the lungs or respiratory organs, who, by neglecting premonitory symptoms, aggravate the complaint, until disease strikes its shaft, causing irrepressible torture of the patient, and anxiety and distress of friends. "Only a cold!" "A slight sore throat!" is the heedless remark of many when so affected. Yes; "Only a cold," was the thoughtless expression of thousands whom death has marked for his prey.

Forewarned—Forearmed! should be the motto forever in the minds of all subject to Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, or Influenza. Words of advice should be heeded by all suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption. Relief is within their reach; and, if neglected, fatal consequences ensue—a life of misery—a daily, hourly struggle for existence. A contest in which there can be but one victor—Death.

Does it not appeal the strongest mind, to think of the result caused by neglect? Then why delay! What excuse can be offered, when timely warning is sounded in your ears? When the danger is pointed out, why not avoid it? MARSDEN'S PECTORAL BALM has been used with success in nearly a million of cases, and is endorsed by the Medical Faculty as the most powerful and efficacious remedy that scientific research has discovered, to relieve and cure all cases of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Consumption, if the case is not beyond all hope. Even when the sufferer is in the last stages, he will find relief by using this preparation. One bottle will convince the most incredulous, that the merits of this preparation are by no means exaggerated; in fact, fall far short of the eulogies bestowed upon it by thousands who have been cured by its timely use. A guarantee accompanies each bottle, and dealers are instructed in every instance to refund the money, when this preparation fails to relieve.

Prepared by
T. W. MARSDEN,
No. 487 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Price, 50 cents small bottle; \$1 large size.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICES,
No. 650 BROADWAY,

AND
No. 54 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000

Surplus.....44,200

Total Assets.....\$244,200

WM. S. CORWIN, President.

WM. H. KIPP, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK CITY,

No. 151 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital.....\$250,000

Fire Insurance in all its Branches.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.

GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK

CONDENSING COMPANY

Office of Company, 52 South st., N.Y.

MANUFACTORY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Condensed Eggs, Beef, Coffee

AND

MILK.

Desiccated Vegetables, Potatoes, &c.

Canned Fruits, Meats and Vegetables.

PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c.

Ward-room, Ship & Cabin Stores.

W. H. BADLAM, No. 14 Commercial street, Boston.

Sole Agent for New England States.

NAVAL PAYMASTERS WISHING

to obtain the services of a person of general experience in preparing their final accounts for settlement can do so by addressing J. R., Station D, New York.

UNITED STATES

Army and Navy Journal

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

ARMY AND NAVY,

and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

Terms.—\$6 per annum in advance; \$3 for six months in advance. Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, in a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each week.

Advertisers are requested to make their favors as liberal as possible.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to the columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Address.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

39 Park Row, New York.

AMERICAN NEWS CO., 121 Nassau-st.

General Agents.